Rajpipla State, -
Admn. report,
1910-11; 1911-12 and 1913-14

00134946

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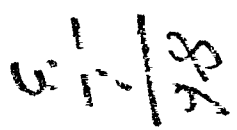

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to the Administration Report of the Rajpipla State for the year 1910-11.
Forwarding letter No. dated the October 1911.

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GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

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No. of 1911-12.

Rajpipla State,

Nandod, October 1911.

From,

HIS HIGHNESS

MAHARANA SHRI CHHATRASINHJI

RAJA OF RAJPIPLA.

To,

J. GHOSAL, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,

POLITICAL AGENT,

REWAKANTHA.

My Friend,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Rajpipla State for the year 1910-11, together with 25 spare copies, in a separate parcel

2. I beg to add that requisite details for incorporation in the General Administration Report of the Agency for the twelve months ending the 31st March 1911 were duly submitted in the Summary, and in Appendices Nos I @ XXV, which accompanied my letter No. 1631 dated the 29th June last.

I beg to remain

Your ever sincere friend

CHHATRASINHJI.

Dh. E. Raja of Rajpipla

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
of the
RAJPIPLA STATE
for the year
1910-11.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

(a) *Boundaries, area, and natural divisions of the State: Population and Revenue.*

Boundaries.

The Rajpipla State is bounded, on the North, by the River Narbada, with the exception of a tract in the North-Eastern part of the State where land on the Northern, as well as the Southern, bank of the River is Rajpipla territory, and North of this portion are situated the Sankheda Mehwas Estates and a portion of the Chhota-Udepur State. On the East, the State is bounded by the Chikhli, Raisingpur, and Kanti Estates of the Khandesh Mehvas Agency; on the South, by Guicowari territory and the Mandvi Taluka of the Surat District; and on the West, by the Broach District.

Area and divisions.

2. The State has an area of 1517½ square miles, and is divided into the following six subdivisions or Talukas.

1 Nandod.	2 Bhalod.	3 Jhagadia.
4 Valia.	5 Gardeshwar.	6 Dediapada.

Physical features. The Rajpipla Hill Ranges.

3. As has been shown in para: 1, above, the Eastern frontier of the State marches with the Khandesh Mehvas. From the Khandesh Satpura mountains, two spurs of hills run into the Rajpipla State, which are known as the "Central" and the "Southern" Ranges. The former is, by far, the most important, and, with depressions here and there, as well as with ramifications, particularly in the Eastern part, runs from the extreme East, right through the State, as far west as the village of Ratanpur in the Jhagadia Taluka. The Southern Range consists of comparatively low hills. In the Northern part of the State, the only hilly tract is a portion of the Gardeshwar Taluka, the hills in which also are a continuation of the

Khandesh Satpudas. The highest mountain peaks in the State are in the Central range, some of them being 2800 feet above sea level. By far the most well known of these peaks is the Devsatra hill. On a ledge below this peak was situated "Juna (old) Rajpipla," a former capital of the State, now almost a deserted village consisting only of a few huts. From Nandod, the original capital of the State, the Rajput Rulers of the State had been driven, by the pressure of Mahomedan invasion, to Juna Rajpipla, or "Juna Raj", as it is ordinarily called, as distinguished from "Nava Rajpipla" which became the capital of the State after "Juna Raj," and continued to be such until about a century ago, when the seat of Government was shifted back to Nandod. "Nava Rajpipla", or simply "Rajpipla", as it is oftener called, is much less inaccessible than "Juna Raj", and is situated in a valley near the junction of the Rivers Karjan and Tarao.

Rivers.

4. By far the most important river is the Narbada, which rises in the Khandesh Sátpudas and enters the State near the village of Makankhada in the Gardeshwar Taluka. It divides that Taluka into two parts, and, after emerging from it, forms the Northern boundary of the State. In the Gardeshwar Taluka it has a rocky bed, but as it goes further west, rich alluvial lands are formed on its banks. The other rivers of importance are the Karjan, on the banks of which the town of Nandod is situated and which falls into the Narbada at Rundh, about six miles from Nandod; the Tarao, a tributary of the Karjan; the Dev Nadi, a tributary of the Narbada, on the Kanti frontier; and the Kim, the Umravati, the Kaveri and the Madhuvati in the western part of the State. The alluvial lands on the banks of these rivers are of insignificant value as compared with those on the Narbada banks. Besides these rivers, the State is cut up by a large number of small "Khadis ", or streamlets, which, though they are a great impediment to travelling during the monsoon, afford good natural drainage and prevent water-logging.

The hilly tract and the plain.

5. The hilly parts of the State, in the East, the South, and the North-East, are covered more or less with " jungle ". In the West and the North, the ground is mostly a fertile plain, much of it growing cotton and other crops of the same excellence as those growing in the adjoining Broach District.

Natural Divisions, " Rasti " and " Rani ".

6. The physical features referred to in the last paragraph divide the State into two broad and natural divisions, called the the " *Rasti* " and the " *Rani* ", the former comprising the flat and fertile plain in the West and the North of the State, and the latter, the more or less hilly tract in the East and the South.

The " Rasti " tract.

7. The " *Rasti* ", or " *Settled* ", tract (literally the " civilized tract ", the tract under a fixed system,) now includes the greater part of the Nandod and Bhalod Talukas, the whole of the Jhagadia Taluka, and parts of the Valia and Gardeshwar Talukas. The whole of this tract has been brought under a survey settlement,

analogous, in all essential particulars, to the settlements in force in the neighbouring British Districts of Gujarat.

The " Rani " tract.

8. The " Rani ", (derived from " Ran ", a jungle, a forest), or forest tract includes small portions of the Nandod and Bhalod Talukas, a large area in Valia, the greater part of Gardeshwar, and the whole of the Dediapada Taluka. The system of revenue management in force in this tract is the " Hal-bandi ", or plough tax system, under which payment of land revenue is made to the State at so much per plough, or pair of bullocks employed in agriculture. There is, under this system, no right of occupancy – no fixity of tenure – and the ryot, on the other hand, is at liberty to abandon one piece of land and to take up another without any notice to the Revenue authorities. The system has many drawbacks, but has the great advantage of being the one best suited to the primitive habits and nomadic tendencies of the Bhils inhabiting these, more or less forest – covered, tracts. Many of the villages in the *Rani* tract consist of only a few huts, and the desertion of one village and settlement in another are of frequent occurrence. A few cases of sickness in the village, the appearance of rats in the fields, or the mere nomadic instinct inherent in the Bhil, are sufficient reasons to induce him to move from one village and settle in another.

Extent of the Natural Divisions " Rasti " and " Rani ".

9. Of the entire State area of 1517½ miles, something over one-third is Rasti and the rest Rani. The conversion of the "Rani" tract into " Rasti, " as described in para 10 of the last Administration Report, had almost reached its limit, in so far as present circumstances permit, with the conversion of 37 villages in the Valia Taluka and 31 in Jhagadia, from " Rani " to " Rasti ", in the year 1908–9. There was no addition to the Rasti area, due to such conversion, during the year under report or the year preceding.

Population.

10. The population of the State, according to the General Census of of 1911, is 1,61,606. According to the preceding decennial Census, of 1901, it was 1,17,175, which gives an increase of 44,431, (or over 38 per cent) for the ten years' period.

Gross revenue.

11. The average annual gross revenue of the State, based on the actual collections, under the several " *revenue* heads " of account, during the past five years, ending the 31st of March 1911, was Rs 10,19,981, as shown below

1906–7	Rs	9,14,946
1907–8		10,82,298
1908–9		9,95,842
1909–10		10,55,982
1910–11		10,50,841
Total		50,99,909
Average		10,19,981

12. It might be mentioned here that the State official year ends on the 30th of June, whilst the year for the submission of the General Administartion Report statistics is that ending on the 31st of March. The figures given in the last paragraph and in some other parts of the report, as well as in Appendices I @ XXV, are for the latter period, and, thus, cover broken parts of two State years and do not form a perfect presentment of the finally closed and adjusted accounts of one complete State year (ending on the 30th June) in regard to the results of the year's administration in such important branches as Land Revenue, the results of the working of a complete forest season, and so on. Endeavour is made to remedy this defect by giving, in the body of the Report, complete information on these subjects for the State year, ending on the 30th June, and by including in the Report, important events up to the latter date.

The State year and the year for the submission of the General Administration Report statistics.

(*b*) *Class of the State, &c, and particulars in regard to the Family of the Ruling Chief.*

13 Rajpipla is a First Class State. Its Ruler has a salute of 11 guns, the system of primogeniture is followed, and there is a sanad (granted by the first Vice Roy, Lord Canning, on the 11th March 1862), authorizing adoption.

Class of State, and Salute.

14 The following table gives the several particulars required to be furnished in regard to the Ruler of the State.

Name, title, &c of the Ruler of the State.

(1)	Caste –	Rajput, Gohil.
(2)	Full name and title.	His Highness Maha Rana Shri Chhatrasinhji, Raja of Rajpipla.
(3)	Age	49 years.
(4)	Date of ascending the Gadi with full ruling powers.	20th May 1897.

15 The Heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Vijayasinhji, is 21 years of age. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, and holds the final Diploma and Medal of that Institution, winning the first place at the final Diploma Examination. After leaving the College, he had a highly successful course at the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun. He was married during the year (on 2nd March 1911) to Baiji Shri Udayakuvarbasaheb, daughter of Thakorsaheb Shri Rughnathsinh of Amleta, a Bháyát of His Highness the Rajasaheb of Rutlam.

Heir-apparent.

16 The other Kumars are (1) Kumar Shri Champaksinhji, and (2) Kumar Shri Kishorsinhji, aged, respectively, 11 and 8 years. Both were sent to the Rajkumar College at Rajkote during the year.

Younger Kumars.

(*c*) *Official visits.*

17 The Acting Commissioner, N. D, J. Sladen, Esquire, I. C. S, and the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, J. Ghosal, Esquire, I. C. S., were pleased to favour Nandod with visits, respectively, from 7th to 8th February 1911, and from 23rd to 28th February 1911, during which the usual visits and return visits were exchanged, and visits paid to the Jail, the Hospital, the Schools, and other public Institutions.

By the Commissioner, N. D, and the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

(*d*) *External relations.*

18. The relations of the State with other Native States as well as with the neighbouring British Districts have continued to be perfectly satisfactory. Complete and cordial reciprocity exists in regard to extradition and all other interstatal matters.

Relations with neighbouring British Districts and Native States.

19. The Government of India have been pleased to extend to the State the privilege of having the decrees of its courts executed, and their processes served, by the courts in British India and by courts established outside British India by the Governor General in Council. Similarly, decrees passed by such courts are executed, and processes issued by them served, by the courts of this State.

Reciprocity as to execution of decrees and service of processes between British courts and courts of the State.

20. An annual payment, known as "Ghásdána", of Rs50,000-12-3, British, the equivalent of Rs 65,001, Babashye, is made by the State to the Baroda Darbar, through the agency of the British Government. In its inception, it was, as the name implies, provision for the supply of "*Grass and Grain*" for a troop of horse. It was first imposed by the Emperor Akbar, (Aitchison's Treaties, 4th Edition, Vol VI, page 324) in lieu of a subsidy of horse and foot which the Gohel Chiefs of the State, who, till about this time, had maintained their independence, had agreed to furnish. On the decline of Mahomedan power, "Ghásdána," or tribute, as it is also called, was reimposed by the Guicowar, with whom various disputes followed during a long series of years, until, eventually, a treaty was made whereby a fixed amount was made payable annually by the State to the Baroda Darbar through the British Government. The terms of this Treaty contain a special provision to the effect that remission of the amount should be granted on the occurrence of an "Asmani" or "Sultani" misfortune. Due effect has always been given to this clause of the treaty whenever occasion has arisen for doing so. The amount payable under the treaty was duly and punctually disbursed during the year under report.

Payments made to other States.

21. A "compensation allowance" known as the "Rundh Mahal compensation" is also paid to the Baroda Darbar in connection with an exchange of territory which took place many years ago between the Baroda and Rajpipla States and in which the latter received territories yielding greater revenue than the former, the difference being made good by this cash compensation. This allowance also is paid through the British Government. It amounts to Rs10,270, British, the

Do- Do-

equivalent of Rs 13,351, Babashye, per annum, and payment was made on the due date during the year under report.

Payment received by the State.

22. The State receives, from the British Treasury at Broach, an annual cash allowance of Rs 12,286, and one of Rs 1,307-6-6 from the Baroda Darbar; also an opium compensation allowance of Rs 500, per annum, (in addition to the remission of duty on all opium imported for sale within the State) from the British Government.

(*e*) *Feudatories.*

Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi.

23. There is nothing special to mention in connection with the management of the affairs of their respective Estates, by the Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi, the two feudatories of the State.

Status of the two Vasavas.

24. Both Sagbara and Vadi are integral parts of the Rajpipla State, and all State laws are in force within the limits of the two Estates in the same manner and to the same extent as in other parts of the State. The two Estates, or *Talukas* as they are, also, sometimes called, are situated, respectively, in the extreme South-East and South of the State, Sagbara on the Khandesh Mehwas Frontier, and Vadi on the Mandvi (Surat) frontier. Both the Vasavas are *Bhils*, the term "Vasava" being ordinarily applied to the Bhil *headman* of a village inhabited mostly by Bhils. (In its primary signification it means "*an original* (*Bhil*) *settler*"). In the remote parts in which they were settled, the Vasavas appear to have gradually and imperceptibly arrogated to themselves a certain amount of authority, which remained unnoticed at first, owing to the remoteness of the tracts in question from head quarters, until, in course of time, a certain amount of jurisdiction came to be recognized as vesting in them, without, however, altering in the slightest degree their own status as ordinary ryots, or subjects, of the State, and the status of their respective talukas as integral portions of the State, and an agreement passed, on the 31st of January 1822, by the Vasava of Sagbara, by far the most important of the two feudatories, to His Highness Maharana Shri Verisalji, the then Ruler of Rajpipla, commences as under:–

> "I myself, my brothren and all who reside in the villages of my Parga-
> "nah, will continue to reside in them, and remain in obedience to the
> "orders of the Sarkar, *the same as ryots*" (Aitchison's Treaties, Vol VI, page 369).

Jurisdiction conferred on the two Vasavas.

25 Full civil jurisdiction, within the limits of their respective Estate, has been conferred on both Vasavas. No civil suit, however, is known ever to have been filed before either. Both enjoy Police powers and are responsible to the Darbar for the maintenance of peace within their respective Estates. The powers of a District Magistrate, in criminal matters, have, also, been conferred on the Vasava of Sagbara.

Revenue and Expenditure of Sagbara.

26 The revenues of the Sagbara Estate are derived mainly from its forests. The total revenue, from all sources, was Rs 47,645, for the year under report, as against Rs 32,762, for the year preceding. The increased revenue was due mainly

to larger quantities of forest produce having been exported from the forests of the Estate during the year under report than during the year preceding. Last year's revenue (Rs 32,762) was, it might be mentioned, lower than the year preceding it, which had been Rs 38,361. Less timber than usual had been cut during that year, (1909–10), but the deficiency was, as the above figures will show, more than made up during the year of report. The expenditure of the Estate also increased, from Rs 32,673, in 1909–10, to Rs 45,879, in 1910–11, the increased expenditure having been, mainly, under the following heads

Increased allotment of funds to liquidation of debts.	Rs 2,237
Payment of past years' allowances to the Vasava's Bhayats, disbursed on the satisfactory termination of certain disputes, on the subject, between them and the Vasava.	Rs 4,521
Construction of buildings.	Rs 3,150

Revenue and Expenditure of Vadi.

27 The revenues of the Vasava of Vadi alse exhibit a satisfactory improvement, having risen from Rs 6,370, in 1909–10, to Rs 8,946, during the year under report. The increase was due mainly to the recovery of outstanding balances. The expenditure of the Estate rose from Rs 6,470, in 1909–10, to Rs 7,548, during the year of report, the increase of Rs 1,078 having been due principally to the Vasava's personal expenses and to increased expenditure on account of establishment charges.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revision Survey operations in the Nandod and Bhalod Talukas.

28. The technical portion of the revision survey operations, in the Nandod and Bhalod Talukas, referred to in para : 36 of the last Administration Report, was completed during the State year of report, (ending the 30th June 1911), and the revised Settlements were duly introduced, shortly after the end of the year, into both Talukas. The results, therefore, belong to the coming year, and will be dealt with in the next Administration Report.

Extension of cultivation in surveyed villages.

29. The usual details in regard to extension of cultivation, during the year under report, in State " Rasti " villages, managed under the Survey settlement system, are given in the following table :–

Year.	Lands relinquished.		New lands taken up for cultivation.		Nett improvement, i. e. excess of the area taken up for cultivation over the area thrown out of cultivation.	
	Area	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs
1909–10	707	1,215	1,925	3,957	1,218	2,742
1910–11	973	1,646	4,006	6,589	3,033	4,943

30. It will be seen from the above table that, in these villages, 4006 acres of land, bearing an assessment of Rs 6,589, per annum, were taken up for cultivation, as against 973 acres, assessed at Rs 1,646, thrown out of cultivation, by relinquishments, showing a nett increase, for the year, of the area under occupation, by 3,033 acres, assessed at Rs 4,943.

Lands taken up for cultivation and those thrown out of cultivation during the year.

31. As shown in para : 12, above, the State year , for the collection of land revenue, as well as for all departmental and administrative purposes, is that ending on the 30th of June. And the total demand on account of land revenue of all descriptions, fixed and miscellaneous, for the State year ending the 30th June 1911, was Rs 6,29,952, as against Rs 6,06,189, for the preceding State year.

Total land revenue demand for the State year ending the 30th June 1911.

32. The following table shows, in regard to the land revenue demand of Rs 6,29,952, mentioned above, for the year of report, ending the 30th June 1911, the collections made, and the remissions granted, during the year, and the balance remaining uncollected at the end of the year :-

Collections, and remissions, during the year, on account of the year's land revenue demand and the balance remaining outstanding on 30th June 1911.

Item.	Demand on account of the State year ending the 30th June 1911.	Collections on account of the demand mentioned in column 2.			Remissions, of the year's revenue, granted during the year	Uncollected balance on 30th June 1911, of the year's revenue.
		During the first nine months of the State year (from 1st July 1910 to 31st March 1911.)	During the last three months of the year (from 1st April to 30th June 1911.)	Total.		
Land revenue	6,29,952-10-10	4,49,750-6-6	1,61,613-9-4	6,11,363-15-10	2,212 -4-7	16,376-6-3

33 Although the Season was, on the whole, a very favourable one, a few remissions (aggregating Rs 2,212), as will be seen from the table given in the last paragraph, had to be granted, here and there, owing to special local circumstances, as usual. Of the outstanding balance of Rs 16,376 which, as shown in the table, remained uncollected, out of the year's revenue, at the end of the year, a portion will eventually have to be further remitted owing to similar reasons, whilst the greater part of the remainder has already been collected, subsequent to the 30th of June 1911, and any little balance still remaining will shortly be collected.

Remissions and Balances

34 The system, which had previously been in vogue on a small scale, but which was very largely developed during the famine year 1899-1900, and has been so continued since then, of freely granting advances to cultivators for the purchase of plough cattle,

Tagavi Advances.

seed, &c, has been fully maintained during the year of report. *No interest is charged*, on these Advances, to *Bhils* and *Dhankas* and to *cultivators in poor circumstances, belonging to other classes.* In the case of the comparatively well-to-do cultivators of higher classes, (Bohras, Rajputs, Patidars, Parsis, &c), interest is charged at the rate of six per cent per annum. These advances are a great help, particularly to the Bhils and to other poorer classes of cultivators, not only in connection with their agricultural pursuits, but also in connection with their forest work. For, the bullocks which they are enabled to purchase by means of these Takavi Advances, are largely employed in the export of timber and other forest produce, (cut by the Bhils in the State Forests), during those months in which there is no agricultural work to be done. The system serves to keep these poor people free, to a considerable extent, from the clutches of the money-lender, and, on the other hand, it must be acknowledged, to their credit, that the indulgence thus shown to them in granting them these interest-free advances, is gratefully appreciated by them, and rarely, if ever, abused. As a rule, they are scrupulously honest and punctual in the repayment of these advances. They ask for an extension of time in a straightforward manner whenever they find it necessary to do so, but cases of bad debts, requiring to be written off, are very rare. The total amount granted on account of these Takavi advances during the twelve months under report was Rs 31,031, as against Rs 25,002, granted during the preceding twelve months.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

(i) *Legislation.*

Laws in force in the State.

Those passed during the year of report.

35. Appendix II contains a complete list of the laws in force in the State. The Census Act (adapted from Act XVI of 1910), a short act for the consolidation and amendment of the State Game laws, and certain amendments of the Cattle trespass and Village Police Acts, represent the only work of importance, under this head, during the year.

(ii) *Civil Justice.*

Civil court.

36. There is only one court of ordinary original civil jurisdiction in the State, viz the Court of the Sar Nyayadhish, which is held at Nandod during ten months in the year. During the remaining two months (May and January) it is held at Bhalod where a special Clerk of the Court, empowered to receive plaints, is stationed all the year round, and people belonging to the Bhalod Taluka, and the neighbouring Talukas of Jhagadia and Valia, have the option either of bringing their plaints to Nandod or taking them to Bhalod.

Mamlatdars' courts for Possessory suits.

37. There are six Mamlatdars' courts, one for each Taluka, presided over by the Taluka Thandar or Mahalkari, for the summary disposal of possessory suits under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act.

38. The Huzur Court is the only appellate Civil Court, and hears applications for the revision of decisions passed by the Mamlatdars' courts and of decisions and orders passed by the Sar Nyayadhish, as well as regular appeals against the Sar Nyayadhish's decisions in Civil Suits.

Appellate and Revisional Civil work. The Huzur Court.

39. Details in regard to the original civil work done during the year, have been given in Appendices X and XI. From these, it will be seen that 944 suits were filed during the year, which, added to the 449 remaining undisposed of at the end of the preceding year, made up a total of 1393 cases, out of which 885 were disposed of during the year, leaving, at the end of the year, a balance of 508 undisposed of cases.

Original civil suits filed and disposed of.

40. Of the 885 cases disposed of during the year, 174 were decided *exparte*, 465 were admitted and compromised, 193 were struck off the file, and the balance, 53, were contested cases.

Details of civil suits disposed of.

41. The following tables show the various descriptions of transactions to which the 944 suits filed during the year related.

Nature and value of suits filed during the year.

(*a*) Description

(1)	In connection with money transactions.	741
(2)	Relating to landed property.	194
(3)	Affecting other rights.	9
		944

(*b*) Value.

(1)	Under	Rs	100	685
(2)	,,	,,	500	233
(3)	,,	,,	1000	18
(4)	,,	,,	5000	8
				944

42. The following table gives details of the original civil work done by the Sar Nyayádhish's court during the year under report as compared with the year preceding.

Comparision of the original work of the year of report with that of the year preceding.

Year.	Balance of undisposed of suits at the beginning of the year.	Suits filed during the year.	Total.	Suits disposed of during the year.	Balance remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.	Average duration of suits disposed of during the year.
1909-10	451	902	1,353	904	449	$0\text{-}10\text{-}11\frac{38}{113}$
1910-11	449	944	1,393	885	508	$0\text{-}5\text{-}51\frac{133}{885}$
Increase during the year of report.	0	42	40	0	59	0
Decrease during the year of report.	2	0	0	19	0	$0\text{-}5\text{-}6\frac{18601}{100005}$

43. Details in regard to the disposal of summary possession suits by the Taluka Thaudars and Mahalkaris, under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, are given in the following table. The work continues, on the whole, to be well and carefully done, and the usefulness of the Act, as affording the means of speedy relief in a large number of cases of a class in regard to which *expeditious relief* is a matter of the first importance, seems to be generally well appreciated, though a tendency has been observed, some times, to grant adjournments for the *convenience of Pleaders.* Unnecessary adjournments, to be deprecated in *all* cases, are particularly mischievous in the case of these summary proceedings, and every care should be taken to avoid them as much as possible.

Possessory Suits.

Year.	Balance of undisposed of cases at the commencement of the year.	Cases filed during the year.	Total.	Cases disposed of during the year.	Balance undisposed of at the end of the year.
1909–10	3	152	155	148	7
1910–11	7	169	176	167	9
Increase.	4	17	21	19	2
Decrease.	0	0	0	0	0

44. The number of regular appeals disposed of by the Huzur Court against the Sar-Nyayadhish's decisions in Civil Suits, during the year of report, was 9 as against 7 during the year preceding. Out of these 9 appeals, the decision of the lower court was confirmed in 5 cases, and amended in 1, whilst 3 cases were remanded for further enquiry.

Appellate and Revisional Civil work of the Huzur Court.

The Huzur Court also disposed of 2 applications for the revision of the Sar-Nyayadhish's orders and decisions during the year under report as against six during the year preceding. In both cases, the Sar-Nyayadhish's order was confirmed.

Three applications for the revision of Mamlatdars' decisions in Possessory suits were disposed of by the Huzur Court, during the year under report as against 15 during the year preceding, and the lower Courts' decision was confirmed in all three cases.

(iii) *Registration.*

45. The Town Magistrate at Nandod and the Special Clerk of the Court at Bhalod are also Sub Registrars for the registration of documents, the latter for the Bhálod, Jhaghadia, and Valia Talukas, and the former for Nándod, Gardeshwar, and Dediapada. Appendix XIV gives details of the work done by the

Registration work.

Department, and from this it will be seen that 867 documents, affecting property of the value of Rs 4,86,134, were registered during the year under report, as against 956 documents affecting property of the value of Rs 4,73,640 during the year preceding. The increase in the value of the property covered by the documents registered, despite the fact that there was a considerable decrease in the *number* of documents, is due to the fact that several wills covering property of considerable value were registered during the year under report. The number of mortgage deeds registered decreased from 625, in 1909-10, to 539, in the year under report, whilst deeds of sale exhibit a small increase, the numbers having been 307 for 1909-10 and 322 for the year of report.

(iv) *Criminal Justice.*

Constitution and Jurisdiction of criminal courts.

46 In criminal matters, the Sarnyayadhish has the powers of a District Magistrate, and, in Sessions cases, he also exercises jurisdiction as Assistant Sessions Judge, sentences passed by him being subject to confirmation by the Huzur Court, if in excess of three years' imprisonment. The Thándâr of the Jhaghadia Taluka is a Magistrate of the First Class, disposing of the first class magisterial cases of the Bhálod and Valia Talukas in addition to doing the entire magisterial work of his own Táluká. The other Thandars and Mahalkaris are also Magistrates, for their respective Talukas, exercising, generally, second class powers. For the town of Nandod there is a Special "Town Magistrate" who also does the Magisterial work of the Nandod *Taluka*.

Criminal appeals.

47. The Sar-Nyayadhish hears appeals from decisions passed by all Magistrates, whilst appeals from the Sar-Nyayadhish's original decisions, as also second appeals from his appellate decisions, are heard by the Huzur Court.

Number of accused persons dealt with by the Magistrates.

48. The total number of accused persons dealt with by the Magistrates was 1191, during the year of report, as against 1165, during the year preceding. The following table gives the results for each year.

	1909-10	1910-11
(1) Discharged without being put upon trial.	* 292	* 325
(2) Acquitted after trial.	* 622	* 547
(3) Convicted.	212	192
(4) Transferred.	0	0
(5) Remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.	39	127
	1165	1191

*Vide para: 50, below

Offences dealt with by the Magistrates.

49. The total number of offences, of all descriptions, reported to the Magistrates, was 738, during the year of report, as against 757 during the year preceding. Adding to these figures, the balance of undisposed of cases at the commencement of each year, viz 34 for 1910-11, and 37 for 1909-10, the totals come to 772, for the year of report, as against 794, for the year preceding, out of which 675 cases were disposed of during the year of report, as against 760 during the year preceding, leaving, at the end of the year of report, 97 undisposed of cases as against 34 at the end of the year preceding.

"*Non-cognizable*" as well as "cognizable" crime dealt with in the last two paragraphs.

50. It is necessary to observe that the figures dealt with in the last two paragraphs relate to non-cognizable, as well as to cognizable, crime, and that cases falling under the former category (including cases of petty assault, hurt, insult, &c) largely predominate. Many of these cases are compromised by the parties concerned, and this accounts for the large proportion of accused persons acquitted and discharged, as shown in para 48, above. The more serious description of crime (*cognizable* cases, with which alone the Police have to deal) included in, and forming but a small proportion of, the figures given in the last two paragraphs, will be separately dealt with in the next section which relates to the work of the Police during the year.

Appellate Criminal work

51. The Sir Nyayadhish disposed of 20 appeals from the decisions of the subordinate Magistrates during the year, with the following results.

(1)	Magistrates' decision	reversed,	in 1	cases
(2)	"	modified,	in 2	"
(3)	"	confirmed,	in 17	"

Nine appeals against the Sir Nyayadhish's decisions were disposed of by the Huzur Court, the Sir Nyayadhish's decision having been modified in one case and confirmed in six, whilst in two cases the appeals were summarily rejected.

(v) *POLICE*

(*a*) *Police Establishments.*

Strength of the ordinary District Police Force of the State

52. The strength of the ordinary District Police Force of the State remained the same as last year, viz.

1	Superintendent.
1	Inspector.
6	Sub-Inspectors.
6	Jamadars.
9	Havaldars.
22	Naiks.
156	Constables.
16	Mounted Police, viz 1 Dafedar and 15 Sowars.

Total 217, (exclusive of the Police force employed, for their respective, "Talukas," or Estates, by the Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi). Details regarding the rates of pay of the different ranks of the State Police, and the discipline, education, &c., of the Force, have been given in Appendix IV.

Sagbara and Vadi Police.

53. The strength of the Sagbara and Vadi Police is, respectively, 25 and 5, officers and men.

Auxiliary District Police Force of the State. The "Fouj"

54. Many of the duties performed elsewhere by members of the District Police Force, such as furnishing guards for the Treasury, the Jail, the Palace, &c., providing escorts, and the like, are here performed by men belonging to the "Fouj" which consists of

(1) A "Paltan", or Infantry, consisting of a normal strength of 101 non-commissioned officers and men (inclusive of vacancies) 101

(2) Two mounted corps with a normal strength (inclusive of vacancies) of 45 Sowars as shown below.

20	Risala Sowars	45
25	Bindressi Sowars	
	Total	146

In so far as the duties actually performed by them are concerned, these men form an *Auxiliary Police Force*, and if it were not for the help rendered by them in performing duties generally falling, elsewhere, on the ordinary Police Force, the strength of the latter in this State, as shown in para: 52, above, would have to be considerably increased.

Abkari Police.

55 For the performance of Abkari Police duties, a separate establishment is maintained, consisting of a guard of one head constable and four constables, and twelve constables attached to the staff of six Abkari and Opium Preventive Inspectors maintained by the State.

Details as to cost of the Forces employed by the State for doing District Police Duties as above.

56. The following table gives details in regard to the cost of maintaining the Forces employed by the State as shown in paragraphs 52, 54, and 55, above:–

Force.	Number of men			Cost	
	Foot	Mounted	Total.	1909–10	1910–11
				Rs	Rs
1 The ordinary District Police Force (Para : 52, above)	201	16	217	35,974	37,751
2 "Paltan", "Risala" and "Bindressi" Corps (Para : 54, above)	101	45	146	23,006	26,515
3 Abkari Police Constables (Para: 55, above)	17	0	17	1,309	1,506
Total	319	61	380	60,289	65,772

57 The cost of the Sagbara and Vadi Police, referred to in para 53, above, which is not included in the above table, and which falls on the Vasavas of the two Estates, came, respectively, to Rs 2,457 and Rs 577 during the year under report.

Cost of Sagbara and Vadi Police.

58 The details given in paras 52 @ 57, above, take no account of the "*Village Police*", an important and numerous body of public servants forming the permanent village establishment, serving always *in their own villages*, and not liable to transfer from village to village. This service is, in many cases, *hereditary*, and is remunerated by grants of rent-free service lands or by cash, the former predominating. Men belonging to this service having, thus, a permanent interest in the village, and a sort of permanent local importance, have a greater sense of the responsibility attaching to their position, and are trusted to a larger extent, than would be the case with merely stipendiary servants of corresponding positions, but not so closely or permanently identified with the village in which they might happen to be serving. Guarding the State revenues collected by the Village Accountant, conveying it to the Taluka Treasury, looking after State property in their village, and other duties involving considerable responsibility, are entrusted to them, and are, as a rule, faithfully performed. In regard to the preservation of peace and order in the village, the carrying out of any special sanitary measures that may be required, and to all matters connected with the economy of village administration generally, the village Patels and the members of the village Police, subordinate to them, form a most valuable and indispensable body of public servants, whilst without their assistance, the District Police would often be helpless in the matter of detection of crime.

Village Police.

59 The details required to be furnished in regard to the several classes of village Police are given in the following table.

Classes of the Village Police, and the strength of each class.

		Number
1	Police Patels (Heads of the village Police Establishments).	189
2	Police "Vasavas" (Bhil Police Patels – in Bhilodi villages–and heads of the village watchmen's establishments in some of the other villages.) ...	426
3	"Vartanias", (village watchmen, or the ordinary village Policemen.)	731
4	"Rakhas" (special field–watchmen maintained in some villages).	51
	Total	1,397

60 The classes of village servants mentioned in the last paragraph, perform exclusively, or almost exclusively, Police duties. There are other village servants, enumerated below, who, though not *strictly Police*, are useful in connection with the maintenance of order in the village (as well as with their own ordinary work), and who, in any emergency, would be expected to co–operate with the village Police proper.

Other village servants partially useful in performing village Police duties.

1.	"Ughratdars" (Revenue Patels)	94
2.	Revenue "Vasavas"	172
3.	"Matadar" Patels	80
4.	"Kotwals"	227
5.	"Vethias"	91
6.	"Dhers"	445
7.	"Bhangis"	175
8.	Others	27
	Total	1311

Remuneration to village servants included in the last two paragraphs.

61 The remuneration of the several classes of village servants enumerated in the last two paragraphs comes to Rs 52,509, *per annum*, as shown below,

(1)	Cash	Rs 4,218
(2)	Assessment of rent-free service lands, assigned as village servants' remuneration.	„ 48,291
	Total	Rs 52,509

"Talatis" &c excluded from the "village servants" dealt with in this chapter.

62 The Talatis, or stipendiary Village Accountants and collectors of the village land revenue and their Havaldars (Peons) are, of course, entirely excluded from the "village servants" dealt with in this chapter.

Ratio of Police to Population and area.

63 The following table gives the information required in regard to the ratio of Police to population and area.

Number of men.	*Ratio* to *population* (1,61,606)according to general census of 1911 including Sagbara and Vadi.	*Ratio* to *Area* (1517½ square miles including Sagbara and Vadi)
I. Regular District Police (Paras: 52 and 53,above) (217+25+5=247 men.)	1·5 men per 1000 of the population.	16·3 men per 100 square miles.
II. Regular District Police with the addition of the "auxiliary force" mentioned in para: 54, and the Abkari Police mentioned in para: 55 (247+146+17=410 men.)	2·5 per -Do-	27·02 per -Do-
III. With the addition of the village Police proper, shown in the table in para: 59 (410+1397=1807 men.)	11·2 per -Do-	119·1 per -Do-
IV. With the addition of the village servants referred to in the table in para: 60. (1807+1311=3118 men.)	19·3 per -Do-	205·5 per -Do-

64 Members of the ordinary District Police Force, referred to in para: 52, above, are armed with muzzle loading muskets and swords, in the case of the Foot Police, and with swords and carbines in the case of the Police Sowars, or mounted Police.

Weapons of the District Police Force.

(*b*) *Working of the Police.*

65 Appendix V gives details in regard to the working of the Police, in the matter of the detection of crime and the bringing of offenders to justice. The following abstract will show the number of cognizable cases reported to the Police and the extent to which they were successful in their investigation of those cases, during the year under report, as compared with the year preceding.

Detection of crime.

		1909–10	1910–11
1.	Number of cognizable cases reported to the Police.	254	191
2.	Number of cases struck off, with the sanction of the Magistrates concerned, as " no crime ".	26	16
3.	Number of cases found to be non-cognizable.	6	6
4.	Balance, " True cases "	222	169
5.	Number of persons arrested by the Police in the above " True cases "	277	241
6.	Number of persons released by the Police.	2	4
7.	Number sent up before the Magistrates for trial.	275	237
8.	Number convicted.	147	117
9.	Acquitted or discharged.	115	74
10.	Remaining undisposed of at the end of the year, with the Magistrates.	13	46
		275	237

66. The above table shows that the proportion of convictions to number arrested fell from 53.6 per cent, during 1909–10, to 48·55 per cent, during the year under report, whilst that of convictions to the number sent up for trial, fell, similarly, from 53·45 per cent, in the former year, to 49·37, in the latter.

Percentage of convictions (1) to number arrested, and (2) to number sent up for trial.

67. The following table shows the number of offences falling under the head of "serious crime", during the twelve months under report and the preceding twelve months.

Serious crime.

	1909–10	1910–11
Murder	0	4
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	0	1
Robbery and dacoity. Voluntarily causing hurt in the commission of robbery.	2	0
	2	5

One of the four murder cases registered during the year, was eventually satisfactorily proved to have been a case of accidental death, and no crime at all. The offender in another of these cases absconded, beyond State limits, immediately after committing the crime, and is still at large, although strenuous efforts are continued for his arrest, whilst in the remaining two murder cases and in the case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, the Police were successful in bringing the perpetrators of the crimes to justice.

Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.

68. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen exhibits a serious falling off, having been 44·38 during the year under report, as against 65·85 during the year preceding. (Appendix VI).

(vi) *The Fouj Department.*

The "Fouj" or Military, Department.

69. Under the "Fouj", or military. Department, are maintained the three corps referred to in para: 54, above, viz.

The "Paltan", normal strength,			101 men
Risala	20	Total normal strength	45 Sowars
"Bindresi"	25		
			146

Arms.

Besides serving on ceremonial occasions, the chief duties performed by these men are those of an "auxiliary Police Force" as shown in the paragraph above quoted. The Bindressi Sowars are not an armed corps. The Risala Sowars have lances, besides being armed with carbines and swords, whilst the Infantry ("Paltan") are armed with muzzle-loading muskets and swords.

Other branches of the Fouj Department.

70. Besides the three corps above enumerated, the State Band, the State Stables, and the State Veterinary Department, as also the State "Kothar" and several other minor departments, are under the control of the Fouz Department, and expenditure on account of all of them is debited under the head of that department in the State accounts. There was nothing in connection with the administration of any of those departments during the year, to require special notice.

(vii) *The Jail Department.*

Jail and Lock-ups in the State.

71. There is a Central Jail at Nandod, and a Lock-up at each of the Taluka head-quarter stations other than Nandod. The Lock-ups are intended mainly for under-trial prisoners, but, as a matter of convenience, are also availed of for convicts sentenced to not more than fifteen days' imprisonment.

Cost of the Department

72. The total cost of the Department was Rs 5,242, during the year under report, as against Rs 5,811 during the year preceding. These figures do not include expenditure on account of the maintenance of under-trial prisoners, which is a charge on the department of Law and Justice. Almost the whole of the figures above given represent the cost of the Nandod Jail, which was Rs 5,211 for the year under report, as against Rs 5,763 for the year preceding.

73. The daily average of convicted prisoners in the Nandod Jail was 43.52, for the year under report, as against 41.62, for the year preceding, not including under-trial prisoners confined in the Jail, the daily average for whom was 2.25, for the year of report, as against 1.99 for the year preceding. The number of convicts remaining in the Jail at the end of 1909-10, was 44; and there were 61 new admissions during the year under report, making up a total of 105, out of which number, 62 were released during the year, thus leaving, at the end of the year, 43 convicts in the Jail.

Number of prisoners in the Nandod Jail.

74. Convicts sentenced to not less than six months' imprisonment are given the benefit of the " good conduct marks " system. 18 convicts obtained remissions of sentences, and were released, under these Rules, during the year of report, as against 13, during the year preceding.

" Good conduct marks ".

75. Employment is found for short term prisoners in the State gardens, the Garden Department giving credit to the Jail on account of the wages of prisoners thus employed. Other convicts are employed, at the Jail Factory, in the manufacture of carpets, drill, cane work, and the like. The total realizations from convict labour amounted to Rs 1,258, during the year under report, as against Rs 1,352, during the year preceding.

Convict labour.

76. The average gross expenditure per prisoner, per annum, was Rs 114-12-4 for the year of report, as against Rs 132-15-3, for the year preceding. The figures of the average *nett* expenditure, for the two years, come, respectively, to Rs 87-4-7 and Rs 101-15-2. The cost of the Jail Establishment is, of course, taken into account in calculating these averages, and the lower average for the year of report is due mainly to the non-payment (until after the end of the year) of a portion of the Superintendent's salary, to the successor of the late Superintendent, Dr. Edalji Dorabji Patel, L. R. C. P. I., for whose death, during the year of report, after zealous and faithful service to the State, extending over a period of more than twenty five years, as Chief Medical Officer and Jail Superintendent, I desire to place on record an expression of my deep regret.

Average expenditure per prisoner per annum.

77. The health of the prisoners continued to be excellent throughout the year.

Health of the prisoners.

78. The Jail was visited, during the year of report, by the Commissioner, N. D, and the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, who were pleased to record the following remarks.

Official visits to the Jail

(1) " Like everything else I have seen at Nandod, the Jail appears to be thoroughly well managed and supervised. It is a good sign that the accommodation is sufficient for nearly double the present number of inmates, and all the prisoners, I observed, are engaged in useful employments. 8-2-11. "

"Sd / J. Sladen,
Commissioner, N. D. "

(2) " Came with the Rajasaheb this morning and had a look round. Everything seems well managed, and I fully endorse the remarks of my predecessors. 24-2-11."

" Sd / J. Ghosal
Political Agent "

(viii) *Extradition.*

79. The number of persons surrendered, under existing extradition arrangements, to other Native States and to British Districts, was 1, during the year under report, as against 13, during the year preceding. No intimation has yet been received as to the result of the trial of the man surrendered, as above, during the year.

Persons surrendered, for trial, to, and by, other States.

Similarly, 4 persons were surrendered to this State by other Native States and British Districts, during the year of report, as against 5, during the year preceding. All four persons were convicted of the offences with which they were, respectively, charged.

(ix) *Municipal matters.*

80. There is a municipality in the town of Nandod, which is managed as a State department, and the chief source of whose revenue is a light octroi duty to-gether with rents, and sale proceeds, of lands assigned to the Municipality in the town of Nandod. Charges in connection with the conservancy of the town, street lighting and watering, and with the maintenance of the municipal fire-engine, wards, and office, establishments, are alone debited to the Municipality in the State accounts. Such items as the construction and maintenance of roads within municipal limits, the Town Water-Works, and the like, which are really items of municipal concern, are managed by the Public Works Department, and expenditure on account of them debited to that Department. The Medical and Educational Institutions of the Town are, also, entirely independent of the Municipality.

Nandod Town Municipality.

81. Municipal revenue (including octroi duty, sale proceeds and rents of lands assigned to the Municipality, town cattle Pound Receipts, &c) came to Rs 7,855, during the year under report, as against Rs 6,853, during the year preceding. Expenditure on account of the two years is shown below.

Municipal income and expenditure.

	1909-10	1910-11
(1) Conservancy; road-watering; lighting; and fire Engine, wards, and general establishment charges, (debited to the municipal Department).	7031	6607
(2) Repairs to latrines and other Municipal buildings and maintenance of roads within Municipal limits (debited to the Public Works Department).	2,897	4,920

(3) Nandod Town waterworks, maintenance charges, (debited to the Public Works Department).	5,830	4,616
Total.	15,758	16,143

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The Monsoon.

82. The season was, on the whole, very favourable, and would have proved a record one had it not been for the fact that, towards the end of the monsoon, some damage was caused to the crops in the Nandod and Bhalod Talukas, and, to a larger extent, in Jhaghadia, by frost. The monsoon commenced early, with a fall of 3·28 Inches on the 4th of June 1910, and the total for the month was 15·70 Inches of exceedingly well distributed rain which never seriously interfered with sowing operations. July and August also gave sufficient and favourable rain (12·99 and 9·52 Inches, respectively). September was almost blank, with only 36 cents of rain. But the chief feature of the year's monsoon was the somewhat unusual one that the later rains were as seasonable, well-distributed, and favourable as the earlier, the moderate totals for October and November, 2·31 Inches and 2·92 Inches, respectively, being enough for all requirements. The rainfall during these two months was very timely and most favourable to all crops which require just a moderate amount of moisture towards the end of the season. The total from June to November was 43·80 Inches. The monsoon having thus been all that could be wished, throughout, there was excellent promise of an abundant harvest in regard to every one of the crops grown in the State. Towards the end of the season, however, pretty considerable damage was done, as shown above, by frost, in some villages of the Jhaghadia Taluka, and, to a less extent, in some of the Bhalod and Nandod villages. Tobacco, Rabi Juvar, and Til (sesamum) were the crops which suffered most. Even with this drawback, however, the results of the year's harvest may be unhesitatingly pronounced to have been excellent. Cotton, the chief, and the most paying, of the crops grown in the State, suffered little, or nothing, from the frost, and the prices realized for it were certainly record ones for all time in the past, the prevailing rate, almost throughout the season, having been not less than Rs 150 per Bhar (=960lbs) of unginned cotton ("Kapas".

Monthly rainfall as compared with previous years

83. The following table compares the monthly fall of rain during the year under report with that during the preceding four years, as registered at the Nandod Hospital.

Month.	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9	1909–10	1910–11
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
April	0	0.04	0	0.17	0
May	0	0	0	0.34	0
June	9.42	2.72	4.19	7.09	15.70
July	8.46	12.38	19.44	16.80	12.99
August ...	17.18	14.93	7.88	8.74	9.52
September ...	4.59	0.08	1.33	6.68	0.36
October ...	0	0	0	0	2.31
November ...	0	0.01	0	0	2.92
December ...	0	0	0	0.10	0
January ...	0	0·23	0	0.08	0.32
February ...	0	0	0	0	0
March	0.02	0.14	0	0	0.52
Total.	39.67	30.53	32.84	40.00	44.64

Total rainfall of the year as compared with the past nine years and with the average for that period.

84 Comparison is made, in the following table, of the total rainfall of the year with that of the preceding nine years, and with the average for that period. It will be seen that the rainfall of the year of report was considerably in excess of the preceding nine years' average and of the rainfall of each individual year, during that period, with the exception of the year 1903–4.

Year.	Rainfall.	
1901– 2	27.57	
1902– 3	33.59	
1903– 4	46.33	
1904– 5	24.93	
1905– 6	26.87	
1906– 7	39.67	
1907– 8	30.53	
1908– 9	32.84	
1909–10	40. 0	
Total.	302.33	
Average for the nine years.	33.59	
1910–11	44.64	

Rain, during the year, at Taluka stations other than Nandod.

85 The figures given in the last three paragraphs represent the Rainfall as registered at the Nandod Civil Hospital. Rain guages are kept at the Taluka Dispensaries also, and the rainfall registered at these stations compares as shown below

with that registered at Nandod.

Rainfall 1910–11
(1st April 1910 to 31st March 1911).

Nandod	Inches	44.64
Bhalod	Inches	52.07
Jhaghadia	"	48.13
Valia	"	57.83
Gardeshwar	"	46.09
Dediapada	"	63.39

86 The principal crops grown in the State are

Chief crops.

1 Cotton.
2 Juvar, Kharif and Rabi.
3 Rice, ("transplanted rice," in the Valia Taluka, "Sown rice" in the other parts of the State).
4 Bájri.
5 Kodra.
6 Cajan pea ("Toor").
7 Castor seeds (Kharif and Rabi).
8 Til. (Sesamum). –Do–
9 Grain, Moong, and other pulses.

Tobacco, one of the most valuable crops grown in the State, is confined to a few villages of the Nandod, Bhalod, and Jhaghadia Talukas. That grown in the rich alluvial lands known as the "Gowali Bet," in the Jhaghadia Taluka, is reputed to be of a very superior quality. Sugarcane has almost disappeared. It was not so very long ago that it was one of the most important crops of a few villages, particularly in the Nandod Taluka. But it is a very expensive crop to raise and requires a vast amount of trouble. So it has gradually given place to cotton which requires no artificial irrigation, needs comparatively little expense and trouble, and yields speedy and certain returns. Wheat is a small, almost an insignificant, crop, considered by the area in which it is grown. But its cultivation is gradually increasing, having risen from

81	acres,	in	1907- 8,	to
298	"	in	1908- 9,	
454	"	in	1909-10,	and
to 769	"	in	1910-11.	

"Morio" and "Banti," two inferior food-grains, are confined to the Ráni tract, whilst "Makai" (Maize, or Indian corn) is grown all over the State, though its cultivation is confined to "Vadas" ('compounds," or small patches of ground generally used for growing vegetables and the like). The chief fruit trees are Mango, Mowrá, and Rayan. The first two are common all over the State. The last is confined to parts of the Nandod and Bhalod Talukas. Of toddy producing trees, the brab-tree abounds in all parts of the

State with the exception of the Dediapada Taluka and a portion of Valia, where the date-tree takes its place.

Yield of all crops, generally, during the year.

87 With the exception of the damage done by frost to the extent noted in para 82, above, the year's harvest may be pronounced to have been very good in respect of all the crops grown in the State.

Acreage under the different crops grown in the State.

88 The following table gives the acreage under the various crops grown in the State, for the year under report, as compared with the year preceding. The details given in the table embrace

(1) State "Rasti" villages, under the Survey Settlement.

(2) State "Rani" villages under the "Halbandi," or "plough-tax", system.

(3) "Dumala," or alienated, villages, "Rasti" and "Rani."

And it is necessary to explain that the information furnished is fairly accurate and reliable in so far as it concerns villages in class (1), above, and only approximately so in connection with villages in classes (2) and (3).

	Crop	1909-10	1910-11
		Acres G.	Acres G.
1	Cotton	78,262- 6	89,231-11
2	Juvar	34,699-21	34,139- 0
3	Rice	18,924-16	19,726-11
4	Bajri	18,261-29	15,359-32
5	Kodra	12,938-32	11,734-15
6	Toor (Cajan Pea)	11,592-15	12,215-17
7	Mung } Pulses	2,068-28	1,863-37
8	Ooreed }	861-34	925-22
9	Gram	1,653-23	1,946- 8
10	Tobacco	1,823-19	1,743-24
11	Banti	2,107-31	1,474-29
12	Morio	1,855-33	2,151-38
13	Wheat	454- 5	769-25
14	Vegetable and other garden produce ...	612-38	581- 6
15	Til (Sesamum)	4,981-17	4,572- 5
16	Castor seeds	3,718-34	3,878- 6
17	Others.	10,291-30	10,886- 1
	Total	2,05,109-11	2,13,199- 7
	Deduct land twice cropped	686-18	1,912- 6
	Nett area cropped	2,04,422-33	2,11,287- 1

89 It will be seen from the above table that cotton, which, as already stated, is by far the most important crop grown in the State, again exhibits a large increase in the area sown with it. The following table will show how steadily the area under cotton has, with one exception, (viz that of 1908-9) gone on increasing from year to year subsequent to the Famine years (1899-1900 and 1901-2).

Cotton.

Year.	Acres under cotton.
1902- 3	31,612
1903- 4	33,869
1904- 5	50,252
1905- 6	60,523
1906- 7	67,296
1907- 8	76,946
1908- 9	71,029
1909-10	78,262
1910-11	89,231

90 It has been shown, in para 114 of the last Administration Report, that the price of unginned cotton (" Kapas ") during the season 1909-10, was at first as high as Rs 135 per Bhar (960 lbs) and had subsequantly risen to the record figure of Rs 150 per Bhar. During 1910-11, the latter record rate was maintained almost throughout the season.

High prices ruling.

91 The yield of cotton in the best soil is as high as a Bhar (960 lbs) per acre. In inferior soils it is, of course, less. But half a Bhar (or 480 lbs) would be a very fair average to take in estimating the total yield of the crop in the State. Calculated at this rate, the yield of the 89,231 acres, sown with cotton during the year under report, may safely be taken at 44,615 Bhars, and the approximate value of this, at Rs 150 per Bhar, would be Rs 66,92,250, or much more than ten times the total of the State's demand on account of land revenue of all descriptions, both fixed and miscellaneous, which, as shown in para: 31, above, was Rs 6,29,952, for the year of report. In other words, after paying to the State every pie of its dues, for the year, on account of land revenue, the cultivators and landholders of the State, *as a body*, had a surplus of over sixty lakhs of rupees left with them, to represent the value of their own labour, the cost of cultivation, and the profits of cultivation, out of the realizations from this one crop, cotton, alone. And, in addition, they had the benefit of the full value of *all the other crops* raised by them.

Yield of cotton, and approximate value of the year's cotton crop.

(*b*) *Wages of labour and prices of food grains.*

92. The wages of labour reached, during the year, the highest point known. Six to eight annas, per diem, for ordinary unskilled labour, was, during a considerable part of the year, the usual rate in the town of Naudod. The comparative dearness of food grains costs the labourer more than it used to do for his living, and a corresponding rise in wages is in-

Rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labour.

evitable. That is one reason for the prevalence of such a high wage-rate for ordinary unskilled labour. Another reason is that many of those who formerly lived exclusively, or almost exclusively, by such labour, have now become small land-holders, survey occupants of land on their own account, and are, therefore, neither available, nor under the necessity, to work for others. And the number of such persons goes on, and will, it is hoped, *continue* to go on, increasing from year to year, although the "difficulty of getting labourers" for their field work, by the richer classes of cultivators and land-holders, is, thereby, becoming an annually increasing bitter cry on the part of such landholders.

There has been a corresponding increase in the wages for skilled labour also. A marked and continuing improvement in the condition, and the mode of living, of the labouring classes, as well as of agriculturists, is noticeable everywhere.

The rates of wages of labour, as given in the following table, may be taken as being, by no means the highest that prevailed during the year.

Class of labourers.	Nandod Taluka.	Bhalod Taluka.	Jhagadia Taluka.	Valia Taluka.	Gardeshwar Taluka.	Dediapada Taluka.	Remarks.
	*			*			* In addition to one meal.
Agricultural labourer.	0- 3-0	0- 3-0	0- 2-6	0- 3-0	0- 2-6	0- 2-0	† These skilled workmen have
Ordinary labourer. ...	0- 6-0	0- 2-6	0- 2-6	0- 4-0	0- 3-0 †	0- 4-0 †	in the case of these two talukas to be brought from outside
Bricklayer.	1- 0-0	0-12-0	0-12-0	0-12-0	0-12-0 †	1- 4-0 †	the Taluka, and have to
Carpenter	1- 0-0	0-12-0	0-12-0	0-12-0	1- 0-0 †	1- 4-0 †	be provided with food in
Blacksmith	1- 0-0	0-10-0	0- 8-0	0-12-0	0-12-0	1- 0-0	addition to the
Tailor	1- 0-0	0-10-0	0-12-0	0- 8-0	0	0	ordinary wage

Prices of food grains, &c.

93. In regard to the food grains, &c, specified in Agency letter No. 284 dated the 28th May 1898, Appendix XXIII shows the prices prevailing *during the month of March* in the year of report as compared with those ruling during the same month of the year preceding. In the following table are exhibited the *average prices for the whole of the year* of report as compared with the average prices prevailing during the preceding eleven years, the first of which was the "Famine year" of Sumvat 1956. Notwithstanding "ups" and "downs" here and there, from one year to another, in the case of individual items, there can be no question as regards the *general* tendency of prices to remain at a high figure. The whole question is as complex as it is interesting, and merits all the attention that is being, and that can be, devoted to it. But two reasons stand foremost, viz (1) the steady encroachments made by cotton cultivation on the area of food grains, and (2) the unquestionable, and blessed, effect of Railways in *levelling* the prices of produce everywhere.

Name of food grains.	Lbs. per rupee during.											
	1899–1900	1900–1901	1901–1902	1902–1903	1903–1904	1904–1905	1905–1906	1906–1907	1907–1908	1908–1909	1909–1910	1910–1911
Bajri	15	19 3/16	27 5/16	30 1/2	42	27 13/16	24	32 5/16	19 3/4	19 3/16	23	20 1/4
Ooreed	16	17 1/4	18 13/16	22 3/4	25 15/16	27 11/16	23 1/2	21 9/16	19 3/16	18 5/8	20 11/16	22
Mung	16	18 13/16	20 5/16	20 13/16	27 11/16	33 11/16	24 5/8	24 2/16	23 6/16	18 5/8	26 1/8	32 5/8
Til	9	10 13/16	12 1/2	13 1/2	19 3/16	15 5/16	11 7/16	11 5/8	8 5/8	10 7/16	11 7/16	10 3/16
Gram	17	16 1/8	14 11/16	17	25 1/4	33 15/16	22 5/8	21	18 5/8	16 5/8	18 5/8	22 1/2
Toor (Split) Dal...	13	14	16	18 9/16	19 15/16	20 3/16	16 1/4	16 3/4	15 7/16	13 15/16	16 7/8	20 9/16
Gram —Do— ...	11	13 1/4	9 3/4	15 3/16	16	19	18 3/4	15 9/16	15 7/16	14	16 1/4	17 3/4
Rice 1st sort ...	9	10 5/16	0	12 1/8	11	13 3/8	12 1/8	13 3/8	10 3/4	8 7/8	12	11
" 2nd " ...	0	10 1/16	12	16	13 1/16	15 1/16	14 3/8	14 1/16	13 1/4	12 1/16	14	16
" 3rd " ...	18	18	13	11 1/4	15	14 9/16	14	14 1/16	13 1/4	14 1/16	15 1/4	16
Mung (Split) Dal.	11	13 1/16	13	14 1/8	16 5/16	23 5/16	15 5/8	14 1/4	14 1/4	17	14 1/8	25
Mowra flowers ...	50	30	68 1/16	87 1/4	82 1/2	104 1/4	72 5/8	40 5/8	40 5/8	38	48 5/16	42 1/8

(*c*) *Forests.*

Demarcated Forest area.

94. The demarcated forest area remained the same as was left at the end of 1909-10; after the completion of the disforestment carried out during that year, as explained in para 118 of the last Administration Report, and consisted of

(*a*) Demarcated Forest Blocks in the " Rani " Tract.	403.17	square miles.
(*b*) Demarcated Babul plantations, under the management of the Forest Department, in the " Rasti " tract	2.44	– Do –
Total	405.61	square miles.

Undemarcated Forest area.

95. As shown in para : 9 above, approximately something under two-thirds of the total area of the State, (1517½ square miles) forms the " Rani ", or more or less jungle-covered, tract. Only that portion of it, however, which is likely to be permanently preserved as Forest, has been demarcated for being dealt with under the " working plans system ". The rest of the Rani tract has been kept available for cultivation. And, whenever circumstances render such a course desirable, portions are released for the purpose, even out of the demarcated Forest area.

Reservations in the undemarcated Forest area.

96. Teak trees are completely reserved in the undemarcated, as well as the demarcated, Forest areas, as also in the " Rasti " part of the State wherever these trees may be found. The cutting of teak is permitted, at present, only in

portions of the undemarcated area, set apart, for the purpose, from year to year, and duly notified as such, and, even there, the cutting of a tree is subject to a girth limit. Demarcated blocks will be thrown open for teak cutting, *in strict rotation*, only after the teak in undemarcated forests is exhausted. A girth limit is prescribed also for the cutting of Kheir, Tanachh, and sandal-wood, trees, and the rule for cutting all trees flush with the ground is strictly observed.

Working of the State Forests.

The Dan system.

97. The system generally in vogue for the working of the State Forests and the realization of forest revenue, is that known as the " Dan system ", under which State subjects, and others, are permitted, subject to the reservations noted in the last paragraph, to cut and remove forest produce on payment of " Dan ", or royalty. The rates of " Dan " are liable to be altered from time to time, if necessary, and a Schedule is published every year, in good time before the commencement of the working season, specifying these rates, the Nakas at which they are payable, the area thrown open for teak cutting for the year, and the privileges conceded to State subjects and others in respect of the free enjoyment of forest produce. Other information likely to prove useful to the people working in the forest is also included in this annual Schedule.

Forest privileges and concessions.

98. Several very important and valuable privileges in connection with the enjoyment of forest produce, the property of the State, are conceded to the people, subject to such modifications and reservations as may be found desirable from time to time. Cattle belonging to *all* State villages, whether " Rasti " or " Rani ", are allowed entirely free grazing in the State Forests. Similarly, people belonging to all these villages are at liberty to cut and remove such grass and firewood as they might require for their year's supply, from the State Forests, free of any payment to the State. In addition to these privileges, Bhils and Dhankas belonging to State Rani villages are permitted to cut and remove grass and firewood, in cart-loads as well as in head loads, also *for sale*, within the State, for domestic purposes. Similar privileges exist also in regard to " minor forest produce ", and there are special rules providing for free grants of timber, &c, on a liberal scale, for house building and agricultural purposes.

Receipts and disbursements of the Department

99. From Appendix XXII, it will be seen that for the twelve months ending the 31st of March, the receipts and disbursements of the Department were as shown below.

	1909-10 (ending 31st March 1910)	1910-11 (ending 31st March 1911)
Receipts	98,505	1,01,581
Disbursements	27,034	27,146

Results of the working of the complete Forest season ending on the 30th June 1911 as compared with the preceding season.

100. As has already been stated, however, departmental account figures for the twelve monthly periods ending on the 31st of March relate to *portions of two State years*, and do not present anything like an account of the results of one complete State year (ending on the 30th June) which is identical, also, with a forest working-season. The following table presents such a complete account

of the results of the working of the State year, or forest season, ending on the 30th June 1911, as compared with the preceding State year.

Receipts.			Expenditure.			Nett Profit.	
Items.	For the complete Forest season 1909-10, i. e. the State year ending the 30th June 1910.	For the complete Forest season 1910-11, i. e. th State year ending the 30th June 1911.	Items.	For the complete Forest season 1909-10, i. e. the State year ending the 30th June 1910.	For the complete Forest season 1910-11. i. e. the State year ending the 30th June 1911.	For the complete Forest season 1909-10, i.e. the State year ending the 30th June 1910.	For the complete Forest season 1910-11, i.e. the State year ending the 30th June 1911.
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		
Timber.	47,766- 0- 3	67,178- 1- 2	Supervision.	5,959- 4-10	5,930-10- 7	Rs 73,368-12-10	Rs 82,447- 7- 5
Firewood.	17,222- 2- 3	14,811-13- 7	Protection.	10,698-12- 4	10,377- 8- 1		
Bamboos.	19,985-12- 8	17,060- 6- 0	Working.	10,206- 0- 4	10,134- 6-11		
Grass. (Grazing fees for cattle brought from outside the State for grazing, and Royalty on grass exported beyond State limits.)	7,036-15- 4	4,415- 3- 9	Reserves.	493- 2-10	400-13- 6		
Minor produce.	8,444- 3- 5	5,265-10- 4	Miscellaneous.				
Miscellaneous receipts.	268-12-10	606-11- 1	(Refunds,&c.)	19- 0- 0	64-15- 2		
Road metal.	21- 2- 5	17-13-11					
Total.	1,00,745- 1-2	1,0,9355-11-10	Total	27,376- 4- 4	26,908- 6- 3		

101. The following table contains a brief summary of the broad results of the working of the two complete forest seasons of the last paragraph.

Broad results of the complete season's working which details have been given in the Statement in

		State year ending the 30th June 1910	State year ending the 30th June 1911
(1)	Revenue	Rs 1,00,745	Rs 1,09,357
(2)	Expenditure	27,376	26,908
(3)	Surplus	73,369	82,448
(4)	Proportion of revenue to expenditure.	27.27 per cent.	24.6 per cent.

Fire-traces.

102. The cutting of fire-traces for the prevention of the spread of forest fires, continued to receive careful attention. A sum of Rs 500 was sanctioned for the purpose during the year, and five blocks (one in each of the following five forest Ranges, viz. Dediapada, Gardeshwar, Valia, Nandod, and Jhagadia,) were completely fire-traced during the year. A larger amount has been sanctioned for 1911-12, and the work will, it is hoped, continue to receive ever increasing attention.

Rubber plantation.

103. The rubber - planting experiment continued to receive close attention. There are now no plants in the nursery. All that there are are in the plantation. Some of them have attained a height of 20 feet. The Caeara plants are more flourishing than the Para. With the latter the soil and climate do not seem to agree. Of the 692 young trees in the Plantation, 573 are Caeara, and 119 Para. Both varieties require a great deal of watering. The plantation is situated close to the Nandod town water-works and this permits of an abundant supply of water being obtained without extra cost. The total expenditure on the plantation, for the year, was Rs 415, and the total upto date Rs 509.

(*d*) *Abkari and Opium.*

(*a*) *Abkari Revenue.*

Sources of Abkari revenue

104. The following are the main sources of the State's Abkari Revenue

1 Country liquor.

2 Toddy.

3 Europe liquors.

4 Duty on Mowra flowers exported.

5 Hemp drugs.

Country liquor

Sadar Distillery and still-head duty system.

105. In regard to the manufacture and sale of country liquor, the system followed is that known as the Sadar Distillery and Still head duty system. All liquor required for use within the State is manufactured at the Sadar Distillery at Nandod, from which it is transported, for retail sale, to the shops in different parts of the State through conveniently

situated depots. The right to manufacture and sell country liquor is farmed out to a single contractor, for the whole State. The farm current during the year of report was for a period of five years ending on the 31st July 1911, and the year under report was, therefore, the last year of the quinquennial period.

Strength of liquors.

Rates of duty for different parts of the State.

106. The liquor manufactured is of two strengths, viz 25° under proof and 60° under proof, and there are four rates of still-head duty, for the four tracts into which the State is divided for the purpose, as shown below.

Tract.	Duty per Imperial Gallon.	
	Liquor 25° U. P.	Liquor 60° U. P.
	Rs	Rs
1. Highest duty Tract ...	2- 4- 0	1- 4- 0
2. Second duty Tract ...	2- 0- 0	1- 0- 0
3. Third duty Tract ...	1- 8- 0	0-11-0
4. Lowest duty Tract ...	0-12-0	0- 6- 0

Country liquor shops. Consumption of country liquor.

107. The following table gives the number of country-liquor shops and the total consumption of country liquor, during the twelve months under report, as compared with the preceding twelve months.

Year.	Number of shops.	Total consumption of Country liquor	
		25° U. P.	60° U. P.
		Imperial Gallons	Imperial Gallons.
1909-10	103	34,471	1,54,125
1910-11	103	40,722	1,89,151
Increase	0	6,251	35,026

The favourable character of the season and a larger number of marriages, than during the year before, amongst the Bhils, account for the increased consumption of liquor during the year of report.

Incidence of the number of liquor shops to Area and population.

108. Taking the area of the State at 1517½ square miles, and the population, according to the General Census of 1911, at 1,61,606, we have an incidence of one liquor shop to every 15 square miles of the area, and to every 1569 persons of the population.

109. It will have been seen from the table in para: 107, above, that by far the greater part of the liquor consumed in this State is of the weaker description, i. e. 60° U. P. In calculating the incidence of consumption per head of population, for a tract in which the liquor consumed is of two strengths, as in this State, the practice observed, for arriving at a correct incidence, is to convert the total of the quantities of the two strengths into one uniform strength and to calculate the incidence on the quantity thus arrived at, and, in doing this, two gallons of liquor 60° U. P. are taken as the equivalent of about 1 gallon of liquor 25° U. P. The following table gives the incidence of consumption per head, calculated as shown above, for the year under report.

Incidence of consumption of country liquor per head of population.

		Imperial Gallons.
(1)	Liquor 25° U. P. consumed during the year.	40,722
(2)	-Do- 60° U. P. -Do-	1,89,151
(3)	Quantity mentioned under (2), above, converted to the 25° U. P. strength.	94,575
(4)	Total of (1) and (3), above	1,35,297
(5)	Incidence per head of population (1,61,606) according to the General Census of 1911.	40·19 drams

This incidence is due to the fact that the bulk of the population of the State consists of Bhils and Dhankas, two of the most inveterate liquor drinking classes in the country.

110 All that can be done is being done to place within the reach of these people cheap unfermented toddy, a comparatively harmless drink. A fee of only four annas per tree, per annum, in the case of a brab tree (with the exception of the Rasti villages of the Jhaghadia and Valia Talukas, adjoining the Broach District, where it is one rupee per tree) and of two annas in the case of a date tree, entitles a man to tap a toddy tree and to use the juice not only for family consumption but also *for sale,* in the unfermented state, within the village. (The town of Nandod is the sole exception to this rule. There also the tapping fee and other privileges are the same as in the other villages. but the right to sell toddy by retail is confined to three shops, which form a part of the Abkari Contractor's farm and for which he pays a separate license fee). This privilege is extended to the Bhils and Dhankas in every village in respect not only of all toddy trees on lands in their occupation, but also on all trees in State Forest and waste lands, and nothing beyond the small fee of four annas per tree, (or two annas in the case of date trees) is levied from them. Realizations from toddy fees, at the rates above given, amounted to Rs 4,310, for the twelve months under report, as against Rs 4,065, for the preceding twelve months.

Toddy.

111 There is a shop at Nandod for the sale of Europe liquors. This also forms part of the Abkari Contractor's Farm and he pays a separate license fee of Rs 150 per annum on account of it.

Europe Liquors.

112 As in the case of toddy trees, the State has conceded to the Bhils, Dhankas, &c. the very important and valuable privilege of gathering mowra flowers and seeds from Mowra trees growing in State Forest and waste lands, as well as from those on occupied lands, without the payment of any fee or revenue. The Bhils sell the mowra flowers thus gathered by them either to the State Abkari Contractor, for the purpose of distillation at the Nandod Sadar Distillery, or to merchants from outside the State. To these merchants a duty of Rs 2 per Kalsi (= 16 local maunds) is charged at the time of exporting the flowers and seeds beyond State limits. The right to levy the duty on mowra flowers also forms part of the Abkari Contractor's farm and he makes a separate fixed payment for it, as shown in the next paragraph. But the Bhils, as above, have nothing to pay, and many Bhil families derive a respectable income from the sale of this valuable produce, the property of the State, of which it, thus, makes a free gift to them. Of the mowra flowers thus gathered by them during the year of report the Bhils sold over 5300 Kalsis to the State's Abkari Contractor, for local Distillation, and to outside purchasers, for export. Taking the value of mowra flowers at the moderate average of Rs 10 per Kalsi, this free gift of the mowra picking privilege put into the pockets of the Bhils a sum of nearly 53,000 for the year. This takes no account of the amounts realized by the Bhils, (which must have been considerable) by the sale of mowra seeds ("Doli," which is a valuable oil-seed) gathered, free, by them in the same manner as the mowra flowers, and sold to merchants and oil pressers.

Mowra flowers.

113 The State Abkari Contractor's Farm referred to in para: 105, above, comprises the following items, yielding a total revenue of Rs 1,30,001 per annum.

Abkari Contractor's Farm.

(1)	Minimum Guaranteed revenue on account of duty on country liquor.	Rs	1,27,001
(2)	License fee for the Nandod Town toddy shop.	„	150
(3)	Do - Do - Europe Liquor shop. ...	„	150
(4)	Mowra Export duty Farm.	„	2,700
	Total	Rs	1,30,001

114 Bhang and Ganja are the only intoxicating drugs used in the State. The consumers are mostly Bairagis and other travelling mendicants. All Bhang and Ganja required for consumption within the State, are, under a special arrangement with Government, imported from a wholesale British warehouse, on permits issued by the Political Agent, Rewakantha, and on payment, in the first instance, of *full duty*, three-fourths of which are subsequently refunded to the State by Government. The number of shops for the sale of these drugs was 20, during the year under report, as against 19, during the year before, and the receipts came to Rs 3,155, for the year under report, as against Rs 3,731, for the year preceding.

Intoxicating Drugs.

115 The Abkari Establishment maintained by the State consists of

Abkari Establishment.

(1) A Distillery Inspector and a guard of one head constable and four constables for the Sadar Distillery at Nandod.

(2) A Preventive staff of six Abkari and Opium Inspectors and twelve constables.

(2) *Opium.*

116 Opium cultivation is prohibited, and all opium required for consumption in the State is imported, from Malva, on duty-free passes issued by the Political Agent, Rewakantha, under a special arrangement between the British Government and the State. The right to retail opium within the State is granted to a Farmer, without, however, any guarantee as to a *minimum* revenue, the contractor merely paying to the State a duty, at the prescribed rate of Rs 5 per lb, *on actual sales*, besides contributing Rs 2,000, per annum, towards the cost of the State's Preventive Establishment. A fixed "Opium compensation allowance" of Rs 500 per annum, is, also, received from the British Government, in addition to the total remission of duty on all opium imported for consumption within the State.

System of management.

117 The following table shows the number of opium shops in the State, the quantities of opium sold, and the amount of duty, payable to the State, on these sales, during the twelve months under report as against the preceding twelve months.

Number of opium shops, quantities of opium sold, and the amount of duty on sales.

Year	Number of shops.	Quantity of opium sold.	Duty payable to the State on the quantities sold.
		lbs. tolas. grs.	Rs.
1909-10	23	1,566 - 38 - 0	7.824-14-0
1910-11	23	1,781 - 39 - 157½	8.840- 8-3

(*e*) *Public Works.*

118 Appendix XIX gives details in regard to the public works expenditure of the State during the twelve months under report. The total amount, excluding expenditure on account of the Rajpipla State Railway, was, it will be seen, Rs 1,11,491, as against Rs 60,253, for the year preceding. The principal items of expenditure during the year of report were as shown below:-

Expenditure on works.

(1) School-houses, Dharamshalas, Public offices, and other State buildings ... ... Rs 35,780

(2) Roads ... ... „ 14,342

(3) Water-supply (wells and tanks, as well as maintenance charges, and work, in connection with the Nandod Town water works) and other works of miscellaneous public improvements... Rs 50,676

119. The Rajpipla State Railway, a narrow guage line, about 33 miles in length, connects Nandod with the Ankleshwar Station on the Main line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The total capital expenditure on the Line now stands at over fourteen lakhs of rupees.

The Rajpipla State Railway.

120. The Line is managed, on behalf of the State, by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, by whom half-yearly accounts of income and expenditure are furnished. These are received, and brought on the State Treasury accounts, necessarily a considerable time after the expiry of the half year to which they relate. It, thus, happens that the adjustments made in the State accounts for 1910-11 really appertain to the actual transactions of the Railway for the second half of the Calendar year 1909 and the first half of the Calendar year 1910.

Management of the Line.

121. According to the adjustments thus made in the State accounts during the year under report, the gross income of the Line comes to Rs 1,06,746, for that year, as against Rs 82,024 for the year preceding. The working expenses (exclusive of "capital" expenditure), as adjusted in the State accounts during the year of report, came to Rs 59,405, as against Rs 56,636, during the year preceding.

Income and expenditure of the Railway.

(*f*) *Trade and Manufactures.*

122. Trade is completely free from taxation. There are no customs duties of any kind, levied by the State, with the exception of the duty on the export of the produce of the Mowra tree, referred to in para: 112, above, and of a light octroi duty, levied exclusively for Municipal purposes, in the town of Nandod Export and Import duties used, formerly, to be levied on numerous articles, but all of them, as well as all transit duties, were abolished, some years ago, in the interests of trade, at a very considerable, sacrifice of State revenue.

Complete freedom of trade from taxation.

123. As regards the Mowra Export duty, and the Nandod Municipal octroi duty, mentioned in the last paragraph, the former, brought, during the year under report, a revenue to the State, of Rs2700, as shown in para 113, above, whilst from the Nandod town octroi duty, referred to in para 80, above, the Municipality realized an income of Rs6811.

Realizations from Mowra export duty and Nandod Municipal Octroi duty.

124. The chief items of export from the State are

Chief items of export from the State.

1 Cotton.
2 Timber, bamboos, and other forest produce.
3 Castor, til (sesamum) and "doli" oil seeds.
4 Mowra flowers.
5 Tobacco.
6 Bajri, Juvar and other food grains.

Manufacture and export of Manufactured articles.

125. There is not much of manufacturing industries in the State. Mortars, grinding stones, &c., are manufactured out of a soft whitish stone found in parts of the Valia Taluka. Considerable numbers of Bhils, as well as Dhers and Bhangis, find remunerative work in the manufacture of mats, baskets, and other articles made from bamboos which they are allowed to have, free, from the State forests, for the purpose. The only other articles manufactured in the State are dungri cloth and rough wooden trays, &c. There is a considerable export, from the State, of bamboo mats, baskets, &c., manufactured as above.

Cotton ginning Factories.

126. Two new ginning factories were opened during the year, viz., one at Pratapnagar and one at Nandod. There are, thus, now, four Ginning Factories in the State, viz, two at Nandod, one at Rajpardi, and one at Pratapnagar. The old factory at Poicha ceased to work during the year. Much of the cotton grown in the State is ginned at the above factories before export. Much, also, purchased and exported by merchants owning, or intersted in, ginning factories outside the State, goes out unginned.

127. The principal items of Import are

Imports.

1 Piece goods and other articles of European Manufacture.

2 Iron and other metals, and manufactured metal articles.

3 Ghi, sugar, molasses, and spices.

4 Wheat and the finer vareities of rice.

Annual fairs.

128. A small amount of trade is done at the several annual fairs at places of pilgrimage, of which there is a large number in the State. The chief of these are (1) Bavaghor, near Ratanpur in the Jhagadia Taluka, to which large numbers of Mahomedans resort from all parts of Gujarat, (2) the Dnyaniji fair, near Jhagadia, which lasts for several weeks, (3) Sukhdev, (4) Hanmanteshwar, (5) Kumbheshwar, and (6) Sulpaḥaneshwar, the last four being sacred places, on the banks of the Narbada, to which large numbers of Hindu pilgrims annually resort. The total value of the trade done at these places of pilgrimage may be taken at only about a quarter of a lakh of rupees per annum.

Absence of Import and Export statistic owing to non-levy of Import and Export duties, and consequent absence of establishments for the record of these statistics.

129. Owing to the non-levy of Import and Export duties by the State, as shown in para : 122, above, and the consequent absence of any establishments to keep a record of the quantities and value of the articles exported and imported, it is not possible to give any reliable statistics in connection with the subject.

(*g*) *Agricultural Stock.*

130. Appendix XX gives details, in the prescribed form, in regard to Agricultural Stock for the year under report. The following table compares these with similar details for the year preceding.

Appendix XX.

Comparison with last year.

Year.	Cattle and horses.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1909-10	36,773	35,366	691	15,828	606	552	213	512	45,685	16,117	0	974	6,167
1910-11	39,147	35,757	569	17,336	583	548	211	455	40,822	17,888	0	943	6,263
Increase.	2,374	391	0	1508	0	0	0	0	0	1771	0	0	96
Decrease.	0	0	122	0	23	4	2	57	4,863	0	0	31	0

131. The increase under the heads of Bullocks (2,738) and female Buffaloes (1,643) is satisfactory. The former is largely due to the free grant of Takavi Advances referred to in para : 34, above.

Increase under Bullocks and female Buffaloes.

(*h*) *Vital statistics.*

132. Complete details in regard to vital Statistics have been given in Appendix XXIV which presents no special features requiring comment. The registration of these statistics still leaves considerable room for improvement. The following table gives the numbers of births and deaths, as registered, during the year under report and the year preceding, and the proportion, of each, *per mille* of population according to the General Census of 1911, and according to the local annual Census which, though imperfect in many respects, has its uses, and the mode and purpose of which were described at length in para: 164 of the last Administration Report.

Appendix XXIV.

Comparative Statement, and ratio of births and deaths *per mille* of population according to General Census and to annual local Census.

Population of the State.			Births during.		Deaths during.		Proportion of Births *per Mille* of population.			Proportion of deaths *per Mille* of population.		
According to the General Census of 1911.	According to the local Annual Census		1909-10.	1910-11.	1909-10.	1910-11.	According to the General Census of 1911 for 1910-11.	According to the local Annual Census of		According to the General Census of 1911 for 1910-11.	According to the local Annual Census of	
	For 1909-1910.	For 1910-1911.						1909-1910.	1910-1911.		1909-1910.	1910-1911.
1,61,606	1,41,443	1,43,657	2,946	3,128	2,068	2,426	19.35	21.07	21.77	15.01	16.87	16.89

(*i*) *General condition of the people.*

133. This subject was dealt with at very considerable length in paras 166 @ 173 (pages 49 @ 57) of the last Administration Report. The remarks there made apply equally to the conditions prevailing during the year under report, and there are no fresh observations to record on the subject, except that the steady improvement then noticed appears to have been fully maintained during the year.

Remarks in last Administration Report referred to.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

134. Appendix XXII gives details of the actual Receipts and Disbursements of the State Treasury, under all heads, during the twelve months ending the 31st March 1911, as compared with the preceding twelve months. The following *Abstract* will show general results under the heads-

Appendix XXII.

Abstract.

(1) Opening Balance.

(2) Amounts received into the Treasury, under the several "revenue heads", i. e. *as revenue.*

(3) Amounts received into the Treasury, and credited under the so called " *Debt-heads* ", i. e., *not as revenue,* but either as temporarily received, such as civil, criminal, and personal deposits, and the like, or as realized in *recovery* of *Advances* previously made by the State.

(4) Amounts disbursed as *actual State expenditure* and debited, under the several expenditure heads of account, as such.

(5) Amounts disbursed, *not* as actual State Expenditure, but as temporarily advanced (e. g. the Takavi and various other advances, remittances to banks for payments subsequently to be made to others) or in refund of deposits, and the like, and debited to the so-called " debt-heads ".

(6) Closing Balance.

Items.	For the twelve months ending the 31st March 1910.	For the twelve months ending the 31st March 1911.
	Rs	Rs
(*A*) Opening Balance	2,83,044	6,23,440
(*B*) Total of Receipts under the "Revenue Heads" 1 @ 12 of Appendix XXII, i. e. *Revenue* received.	10,55,983	10,50,841
(*C*) Receipts under the "Debt-heads" i. e. Deposit receipts, recovery of advances previously made by the State, and the like.	3,78,555	5,73,184
(*D*) Total Receipts.	14,34,538	16,24,025
(*E*) Total with Opening Balance.	17,17,582	22,47,465
(*F*) *Expenditure* under the " Account heads " 1 @ 18 of Appendix XXII.	7,49,045	8,54,175
(*G*) Disbursements under the "Debt-heads " i. e. advances made, repayment of Deposits, &c.	3,45,097	9,11,677
(*H*) Total Disbursements.	10.94,142	17,65,852
(*I*) Closing Balance	6,23,440	4,81,613
(*J*) Total, with Closing Balance	17.17,582	22,47,465

135. Under revenue received, and credited under the several "Revenue heads", i. e. that shown under the head B in the table given in the last paragraph, the total for the year under report was Rs10,50,841, as against Rs 10,55,983. On the expenditure side, the difference is much greater. The total expenditure under the several heads of account (head F in the table given in the last paragraph) having been Rs 8,54,175, for the year of report, as against Rs7,49,045, for the year preceding, i. e., an increase, for the year of report, of Rs1,05,130. The following are the principal items which go to make up this increase.

Fluctuations.

		Increase
1	Public Works, including Railway.	Rs38,902
2	Extraordinary charges, (which, this year, included a portion of the expenditure in connection with the marriage of the heir apparent.	Rs27,830
3	Tribute (Ghásdána), and Rundh Mahal Compensation. (By reason of the inclusion, in this year's accounts, of an instalment belonging to the preceding year).	Rs12,560
4	Fouj Department. (By reason, mainly, of (1) the cost of "full dresses", the supply of which was due during the year of report and not during preceding years (2) vacancies existing during the preceding year having been filled up during the year of report, (3) purchase of new horses and bullocks, and (4) the grant of increased rates of pay to Bandsmen and to syces.	Rs11,410
5	Miscellaneous (By reason of increased subscriptions to charitable objects).	Rs10,436
6	Medical (By reason of the cost of free distribution of quinine, the appointment of an extra officer, &c).	Rs 4,687
	Total.	1,05,825

Against these items of Increases, there were, some items of decrease also.

136 Disbursements under the "*Debt heads*" (Item G in the Statement given in para 134, above,) exhibit a large increase, the amounts having been Rs 9,11,677 for the year of report as against Rs 3,45,097, for the year preceding. Two lakhs of rupees, of this difference, are due to the purchase, during the year of report, of Government Securities for the State Reserve. A large proportion of the rest is due to Advances made in onnection with the marriage of the heir-apparent, and to increased advances on account of Public Works. Expenditure on these and similar other items is generally incurred, in the first instance out of Advances made for the purpose and debited, under the "debt head" portion of the accounts, to "Advances". When accounts are made up, and final Bills, supported by Vouchers, submitted, the amount is finally debited to the proper head of account, and the Advance originally made, and debited as such, is adjusted by a corresponding credit. (Any amount paid off, direct as expendi-

Fluctuations (continued).

ture, supported by bills and vouchers, is finally debited at once to the proper head of account, and there remains no necessity, in such cases, of adjustments by debit and credit entries under the "debt heads". An instance of such a direct payment in cases of this kind is that given in clause 2 of para 135 above. This system of managing expenditure on account of Public Works, and similar other items, by first making an Advance (debiting it under the "Debt heads" as such) and then adjusting the advance by a corresponding credit, (under the "debt heads") and by final debit to the proper head of account, is apt to unduly swell the total apparent volume of transactions at the Treasury, but it appears to be the only conveniently workable system im the case of such items or departments. Another instance of the way in which transactions under the "debt heads" are swollen would be this. A payment of, say, a lakh of rupees, is to be made, e. g., to the Railway in Bombay. The amount is remitted to the State's Banking agents in Bombay and debited, in the first instance, under the Debt Heads, as a remittance to the Bank. When the Bank makes payment to the Railway, there has to be, in the State accounts, a corresponding credit in favour of the bank, under the debt heads, and a final debit to the Railway, under the proper head of account. This last is the only item which represents the actual paying out of money for a particular State purpose. But, owing to the mode in which the transaction has to be managed, there has to be an additional credit and debit entry, of a lakh of rupees, each, under the "debt heads", and the *apparent* total volume of the treasury transactions is increased to that extent.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State.

137. There is a Civil Hospital in the town of Nandod, and five Dispensaries at the several Taluka head quarter stations other than Nandod, viz, Jhagadia, Bhalod, Valia, Gardeshwar, and Dediapada. Accommodation for indoor patients is provided at the Dispensary at Jhagadia as well as at the Hospital at Nandod.

Hospital Statistics.

138. Hospital Statistics for the year under report are given in Appendix XXIII. Comparison is made, in the following table, with those for the year preceding.

No.	Name of Institution.	Outdoor Patients.				Indoor Patients (New admissions),	
		Total number (New admissions)		Average daily attendance.			
		1909–1910	1910–11	1909–1910	1910–11	1909–1910	1910–11
1	Nandod Hospital	20,699	20,586	232	222	26	64
2	Jhagadia Dispensary	4,722	5,028	96	100	6	5
3	Bhalod „	3,454	3,716	97	66	0	0
4	Valia „	4,405	4,771	84	88	0	0
5	Gardeshvar „	912	1,167	17	14	0	0
6	Dediapada „	284	297	6	6	0	0
	Total.	34,476	35,565	502	496	32	69

Freedom from epidemic diseases.

139. The State continued to be free, during the year, from epidemic diseases. The prevailing diseases were, as usual, fever, bowel complaints, minor diseases of the eye, and skin diseases. In regard to these and other complaints also, the year has, on the whole, been a healthy one.

Free distribution of quinine through special agency.

140. In addition to medicines and treatment, at the Hospital and the Dispensaries, being entirely free, arrangements are made for the free distribution of quinine through the agency of District and Taluka officers and the Village Patels. These arrangements have now been working for more than two years, and appear to have been well appreciated and widely taken advantage of, by the people.

Vaccination.

141. The State maintains a Vaccination Establishment of four Vaccinators (and a like number of peons) working under the control and supervision of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat. The number of primary vaccinations and revaccinations performed, during the year, were, respectively 5,625 and 27 as against 5,059 and 18, respectively, during the year preceding. The following table compares these with similar operations during the preceding five years and with the average for that period.

Year	Cases of primary vaccination.	Cases of re-vaccination.
1905- 6	5,737	101
1906- 7	5,048	82
1907- 8	5,155	56
1908- 9	5,128	34
1909-10	5,059	18
Total	26,127	291
Average for the five years	$5,225\frac{2}{5}$	$58\frac{1}{5}$
1910-11	5,625	27

Veterinary Hospital.

142. There is a Veterinary Hospital at Nandod, in connection with the State Fouz Department, where animals owned by private individuals, as well as horses and other animals belonging to the State Stables and the three mounted Corps of Sowars, are freely admitted for treatment. The number of private animals thus treated at the Hospital came to 1471, during the year under report, as against 1133, during the year preceding.

Cost of the Medical Department, *exclusive of* the Veterinary Hospital.

143. Excluding the Veterinary Hospital, the entire cost of which is a charge on the State Fouz Department, the total cost of the Medical Department was Rs 18,667, for the year under report, as against Rs 13 981, for the year preceding, the increased expenditure during the year of report being due, as shown in para. 135, above, to the appointment of an additional medical officer during part of the year, and to increased cost of medicines necessitated by the arrangement for free distribution of quinine, referred to in para . 140.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

(*a*) *Primary Schools.*

Free Primary Education to Mahomedans and Bhil and other backward class boys, and to all girls.

144 Primary education in the State is entirely free in the case of boys belonging to the Mussalman, Bhil, Dhanka, Koli, and other (*educationally*) "backward classes," and of girls belonging to all classes.

Special encourgements, in addition to free education, provided for the above classes of children.

145 Further special encourgement, in addstion to entirely free education, as above, is provided, for girls of all classes and for boys belonging to the "backward classes," in the shape of small monthly scholarships, or prizes, granted merely *for attendance* at the School for a certain number of

days during the month. Slates and books are also provided free for children of the above classes, and they, of course, have their share with the other children, in the annual prizes for proficiency in their studies. In order to enable a few Bhil boys to continue their studies in the higher standards of the Nandod Taluka School, after completing the course of study prescribed for their own village schools, there are, also, four special scholarships of Rs 4, each, per mensem, attached to that school. Many Bhil boys have taken advantage of these scholarships and studied upto a much higher standard than would otherwise have been possible for them. Several of these have passed the Vernacular Final, or Public Service, Examination and are employed as Assistant Masters in some of the Primary Schools. Two have risen to the posts of Masters of small Schools in Bhil villages.

Boys belonging to the higher, i. e. educationally more advanced, classes.

146 In the case of boys belonging to the more advanced classes (Banias, Brahmins, Patidars, &c), a small fee of one anna, per mensem, is charged for all the Standards. But free studentships are allowed on a very liberal scale. Fifteen per cent is the ordinary limit, but this limit is freely exceeded whenever there are more boys requiring the indulgence, in any School. So that, the levy of this small fee, only from boys belonging to the higher classes referred to, *has not the effect of keeping back the benefits of primary education from a single boy belonging to those classes.* In the case of other classes, primary education is, as shown in the last two paragraphs, entirely free.

Number of Primary Schools.

147 The number of Primary Schools has remained the same as last year, viz 81, exclusive of the Sanskrit Pathshala at Nandod, as per details below.

1	Boys' Gujarati Schools	74
2	,, Urdu ,,	1
3	Girls' Schools, Gujarati	6
		81

"Co- education" in certain Schools.

148 The attendance of girls at Boys' Schools is permitted in all villages which have no separate Schools for girls. Whenever the number of girls likely to attend, appears sufficient to justify the opening of a separate school for girls in any village, this is done.

Urdu classes.

149 In addition to the independent Urdu School at Nandod, Urdu classes are attached to Gujarati Schools in villages in which there are Mahomedan boys for whom such classes are desired.

No. of students and average daily attendance at Primary Schools.

150 The following table shows, for the Primary Schools,

(1) The number of pupils on the Register at the end of the year
(2) The average monthly number for the year
(3) The average daily attendance,

for the year under report as compared with the year preceding.

Class of Primary schools.	1909-10				1910-11			
	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Registers at the end of the year (i.e. on 31st March 1910).	Average monthly number for the year	Average daily attendance.	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Registers at the end of the year (i.e. on 31st March 1911).	Average monthly number for the year	Average daily attendance.
Boys' schools (Gujarati and Urdu).	75	3,211	3,204	2,330	75	3,247	3,232	2,245
Girls attending Boys' schools as shown in para. 148.	0	320	303	213	0	290	297	187
Girls' schools.	6	436	413	297	6	443	444	302
Total Girls.	6	756	716	510	6	733	741	489
Total.	81	3,967	3,920	2,840	81	3,980	3,973	2,734

Increase in the number of primary School students during the year.

151. The number may be said almost to have been stationary, having been 3,980 at the end of the year of report as against 3,967, at the end of the year preceding, whilst the *average* number for the year of report was 3,973 as against an average of 3,920 for the year preceding.

Number of children belonging to the "Backward classes" attending the Primary Schools.

152. The following table shows the number of children belonging to the "backward classes" attending the Primary Schools, and the proportion they bear to the total numbers on the Registers at the end of the year under report as compared with the year preceding.

Class of schools.	1909-10			1910-11		
	Total number on the Register at the end of the year.	Number belonging to the "backward classes."	Proportion of col. 3 to col. 2 (Per cent)	Total number on the Register at the end of the year.	Number belonging to the "backward classes."	Proportion of col. 6 to col. 5 (Per cent)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Boys' Primary schools including Urdu school.	3,211	905	28. 2	3,247	879	27.07
Girls attending Boys' schools.	320			290		
Girls' schools.	436	36	4. 8	443	34	4. 6
Total girls.	756	36	4. 8	733	34	4. 6
Total.	3,967	941	23. 7	3,980	913	22. 9

153. It will be seen, from the above table, that the number of boys belonging to these backward classes was 879, for the year of report, as against 905, for the year preceding, or a decrease of 16. Small as this decrease is, it is somewhat disappointing. The proportion of the backward class boys to the *total* number of boys was 27.07, for the year of report, as against 28·02, for the year preceding. Having regard to the vast difference in the conditions ruling the mode of life, and ideas, in regard to education, of these classes, as contrasted with the more advanced classes, this proportion may be regarded as fairly satisfactory; though I should like very much to see a larger proportion, and I hope all my officers of the Revenue as well as of the Educational Department, will make this an object of their constant attention.

Proportion of the backward class children to total number.

154. But I should not, I might take this opportunity of mentioning, ever think of having "*Compulsory education*" as a means to the attaining of this end. I might repeat the views I have expressed on this subject on a former occasion.

Compulsory Education. Its extreme unsuitableness to existing conditions. Hardship likely to be caused thereby.

"Every endeavour is made to induce the backward classes to take advantage of the educational facilities provided for them. A fair proportion of boys belonging to these classes attend *all* Primary Schools, and several of these Schools consist exclusively of Bhil boys. Schools are maintained for them even at villages where it is difficult to secure a higher average than 8 or 10. But it is difficult to make these people appreciate the advantages of education to the extent one would desire though it is *perfectly free*, and substantial additional help is provided by the State for them. And this difficulty is *increasing* with the higher wages obtainable for unskilled labour, and the much larger extent to which Bhils are engaging in cultivation of lands *of their own*. They desire to make the best they can out of their children's labour. *Compulsory* Education *might be* a remedy for this. It might secure, *by compulsion*, larger numbers on the Registers, but compulsion would be *peculiarly and excessively distasteful* to these people, and *would inflict real hardship where kindness was meant*. The question has been very carefully considered and is constantly kept in view, but the decision always forces itself upon one that the introduction of any such measure would be extremely inexpedient in regard to these backward classes, and that constant persuasion and continuance of the present special measures of encouragement, are the best policy to pursue in the matter. (In regard to *other* classes, compulsion would be absolutely useless, as they are most keenly alive to their interests in this respect, and are already taking the fullest advantage of the educational facilities available to them. Compulsion, in their case, could secure nothing better)."

The more I have thought on the subject, the more confirmed have I become in these views. The question of " Compulsory education " has been engaging much attention of late. On this general question, I would venture, *if I might*, with the greatest deference, but most emphatically, to express the opinion; –*Make primary education as free as you choose : add as many*

further inducements as you can : but do not make it compulsory. In the case of the more advanced classes, it is absolutely unnecessary, and would serve only to create irritation. In the case of the poor " backward classes ", it would inflict harm where good was meant, would subject them to great harassment, would be positively cruel and unjust, and would be deeply, though silently, resented as such.

Results of the annual Examinations of Primary schools.

155. The results of the Annual Examinations, which were duly held by the Inspector of Primary schools, as usual, were, as the following table will show, fairly satisfactory, and slightly better than those of the year preceding.

	1909-10	1910-11
Number presented for examination	2,974	2,916
Number passed under all heads.	1,978	1,995
Percentage of the fully successful students to the number presented for examination.	66.5	68.4

The "Vernacular Final", or " Public Service, " Examination.

156. The number of boys belonging to the State Primary Schools who passed the "Vernacular Final", or the "Public Service", Examination, at the Broach and Godhra Centres, was 19 during the year under report as against 17 during the year preceding.

(*b*) *The Sanskrit Pathsala.*

The Nandod Sanskrit Pathsala.

157. This Institution is under two Shastris, and the teaching divides itself into two separate branches, viz. –

(1) Elementary knowledge of the Sanskrit language and literature.

(2) Instruction in those branches of the Shastras a knowledge of which is required for the daily ritual of a Brahmin's life.

The following table gives the requisite statistics for the Páthsálá

	1909-10	1910-11
Number of Students, on the Register, at the end of the year	52	43
Average monthly number for the year	76.9	51
Average daily attendance	46.9	29.9

(*c*) *Secondary Education.*

The Nandod High School.

158. There is a High School, at Nandod, teaching upto the University Matriculation and the School Final Examination Standards. There are ten scholarships attached to the School.

School Statistics.

159. The following table gives the number of boys on the Register, at the end of the year, the average monthly number for the year, and the average daily attendance, for the year under report, as compared with the year preceding.

	1909-10	1910-11
Number on the Register at the end of the year	225	227
Average monthly number for the year	209	218
Average daily attendance	176.8	184.6

160. Six boys passed the University Matriculation Examination and four the School Final Examination, during the year under report, from the High School, as against seven and four, repectively, during the preceding year. For standards below the Matriculation and the School Final standards, the annual examinations were held by members of the School staff, as usual, and with the following results.

Examination results.

	1909–10	1910–11
Number of boys presented for examination.	164	179
Number passed under all heads.	102	91
Percentage of fully successful boys to number presented for examination.	62·2	50·8

161. The Hostel attached to the High School had 32 boys in residence at the end of the year of report, as against 34, at the end of the year preceding. It is under the constant personal supervision of the Head Master of the High School whose watchful solicitude for the moral as well as the intellectual welfare of the boys is gratefully appreciated by their parents.

The High School Hostel.

(*d*) *Physical Education.*

162. There is a Gymnasium, under a special Gymnastic teacher, for all the Nandod Town Schools, and a Cricket Club for the High School. Twelve of the chief Primary Schools outside Nandod have, also, Gymnasia attached to them under the Head Masters of the respective Schools, who are all qualified for the work and receive special allowances for doing it.

Gymnasium and Cricket club for the Nandod Town Schools and Gymnasia attached to Schools outside Nandod.

(*e*) *General.*

163. The following table summarizes the School statistics in regard to both Primary and Secondary Education for the year under report and the year preceding.

General summary of School Statistics. Primary and Secondary.

Class of schools.	1909–10				1910–11			
	No of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year.	Average monthly number on the Register for the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year	Average monthly number on the Register for the year.	Average daily attendance.
High School.	1	225	209	176.8	1	227	218	184.6
Sanskrit Pathshala.	1	52	76.9	46.9	1	43	51	29.9
Primary Schools								
Boys' Schools.								
No. of boys.	75	3,211	3,204	2,330	75	3,247	3,232	2,245
Girls attending Boys'. Schools	0	320	303	213	0	290	297	187
Girls' Schools.	6	436	413	297	6	443	444	302
Total Girls.	6	756	716	510	6	733	741	489
Total Primary Schools	81	3,967	3,920	2,840	81	3,980	3,973	2,734
Grand Total.	83	4,244	4,205.9	3,063.7	83	4,250	4,242	2,948.5

Personnel of the Department.

164. The High School Staff consists of four graduates and seven undergraduates, on salaries varying from Rs 20 to Rs 200 per mensem. The Head Masters of most of the Primary Boys' Schools and the Head Mistresses of all the Girls' Schools, as also many of the assistants, are trained teachers, having gone through the prescribed course, and secured the requisite qualification, at the Government Training Colleges at Ahmedabad. The salaries allowed to trained teachers of Primary Schools vary from Rs 12 to Rs 60 per mensem. All members of the teaching staff of the High School, as well as of all the Primary Schools, as well as the Inspector and his office establishment, are, under a special arrangement, admitted to pensionary rights on the Rewakantha Educational Pension Fund to which the State has contributed very largely in the past and to which it is, at present, contributing at a fixed rate on all pensionable salaries.

Training College and other Schoolarships.

165. The State maintains a sufficient number of scholarships, on stipends varying from Rs 7 to 9, per mensem at the Ahmedabad Training Colleges in order to secure a constant and adequate supply of trained teachers. Of higher Educational Scholarships for Matriculation Students, there is, at present, one, on Rs 30 per mensem, held by a Brahmin student of Nandod, at the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Acknowledgments to the Department of Public Instruction, Bombay.

166 I have much pleasure in taking this opportunity of expressing my cordial thanks to the Department of Public Instruction, Bombay, for the interest taken in the Educational Institutions of this State, and the very valuable guidance furnished to them, by it. The Educational Inspector, N. D., was good enough to visit the High School and the other Schools at Nandod during the year and to give valuable advice. The Director of Public Instruction was pleased, in his report for 1909–10, to say, in regard to the Nandod High School, that it was "well managed and well taught," and to make the following remarks on Education, generally, in the State. "In the Northern Division, the Rajpipla State deals very successfully with education, paying its teachers well".

"In Native States there were 58 Girls' Schools, the best, perhaps, being that at Nandod (Rajpipla)".

"In Native States, the number of aboriginal and hill tribe pupils rose from 1876 to 2083: Rajpipla, in particular, encouraging education among the Bhils and Kaliparaj."

Total Educational expenditure of the State per annum.

167 The total Educational expenditure of the State was Rs 43,301, for the year under report, as against Rs 42,418, for the year preceding.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Estates under management

168 The Estates of the following Bhayats and other Thakores continued to be under State management during the year.

1 Gopalpura– Thakore Hamirsinhji Jitsinhji.
2 Sajva– Thakore Naharsinhji Himatsinhji.
3 Boridra– Thakore Chandrasinhji Narpatsinhji.
4 Rajpura– Thakore Narpatsinhji Gumansinhji.
5 Pantalavdi– Thakore Anwarkhan Akbarkhan.

The following table shows the income and expenditure, together with certain other particulars, for the year of report, in regard to these Estates.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of the Thakor.	Age	Opening balance on 1st April 1910	Total receipts during 1910–11	Total disbursements during 1910–11	Closing balance on 31st March 1911	Amount paid in liquidation of debt (included in the disbursements shown in col. 7).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Gopalpura	Hamirsinhji Jitsinhji	35	894– 13– 4	2,501– 5– 4	1,116– 7– 7	2,279–11– 1	138–12– 7
2	Sajva.	Naharsinhji Himatsinhji.	26	1,398–12–11	669– 7– 0	1,014–10– 8	1,053– 9– 3	0
3	Boridra.	Chandrasinhji Narpatsinhji.	11	21,412– 8– 2	6,077–13– 7	3,605– 6– 6	23,884–15– 3	0
4	Rajpura.	Narpatsinhji Gumansinhji.	20	13,435– 5– 5	17,542– 0– 0	21,390– 1– 7	9,587– 3–10	2,196– 4– 0
5	Pantalavdi.	Anvarkhan Akbarkan.	10	23,847–12– 7	7,132–15– 0	5,453– 6– 6	25,527– 5– 1	0
				60,989– 4– 5	33,923– 8–11	32,580– 0–10	62,332–12– 6	2335– 0– 7

169 The State used to have a Postal Department of its own, which was abolished in the year 1885, and the work entrusted to the Government Postal Department which has now 14 Post offices in the State, as shown below –

Post offices.

1	Nandod,	2	Jhaghadia,	3	Bhalod,
4	Valia,	5	Gardeshwar,	6	Dediapada,
7	Raj Pardi,	8	Umalla,	9	Avidha,
10	Pratapnagar,	11	Dehli,	12	Vavdi,
13	Lachhras,	14	Sisodra.		

170 There is a Government Telegraph office in connection with the Post office at Nandod, and Railway Telegraph offices at the Nandod, Umalla, RajPardi, and Jhaghadia Stations on the Rajpipla State Railway.

Telegraph offices.

171 There are two Printing Presses in the Town of Nandod, one of them being the State Press, at which the "Darbar Gazette", the only periodical publication in the State, is printed, and other printing work done for the State. The second Printing Press is owned by a private individual, and does job work only.

Printing Presses.

172 The town of Nandod has a public Library, maintained from an annual contribution by the State in addition to members' Subscriptions.

Libraries.

173 Appendices I @ XXV, in the prescribed form, are attached.

Appendices.

CHHATRASINHJI.
Raja of Rajpipla.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Rajpipla State showing changes in personnel during the year 1910-11.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Dr. Edalji Dorabji Patel.	Chief Medical officer and Jail Superintendent.	1-4-10	22-10-10	Died on 22nd October 1910
Dr. Ramchandra Hanmant Telang.	Chief Medical officer and Jail Superintendent.	23-10-10	.....	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix II.

List of laws in force in the Rajpipla State (1910-11)

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
(*a*) *Acts borrowed from the enactments of the Indian Legislature and applied by the Darbar, to the Rajpipla State, with such modifications as were necessary to meet local requirements, &c.*			
The Indian Penal Code with amendments	Yes.		
The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1898.			
The Indian Evidence Act, Act I of 1872, with amendments.			
The Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV of 1882, with amendments.			
The Indian Contract Act, Act IX of 1872			
The Whipping Act, Act VI of 1864.			
The Cattle Trespass Act, Act I of 1871, with amendments.			
The Indian Opium Act, Act I of 1878.			
The Abkari Act, Bombay Act V of 1878			
Amendment of the above, Bombay Act V of 1901.			
The Jail Act, Bombay Act II of 1874, with amendments.			
The Mamlatdars' Courts Act, Bombay Act III of 1876.			
The Moffusil Municipalities Act, (in part) Bombay Act VI of 1873.			
The Sale of Poisons Act, Bombay Act VIII of 1866.			
The Village Police Act, Bombay Act VIII of 1867.			
The Indian Post offices Act, Act VI of 1898.			

	The Guardian and Wards' Act, Act VIII of 1890.	Yes	
	Regulation for the formal recognition of heirs, &c, Bombay Regulation Nº VIII of 1827.		
	Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, Act XV of 1865.		
	Intestate succession amongst Parsis, Act XXI of 1865.		
	The Indian Census Act, Act XVII of 1890.		
	The Indian Census Act, Act X of 1900.		
	The Epidemic Diseases' Act, Act III of 1897.		
	The Indian Census Act, Act XVI of 1910.		Yes
(*b*)	*Acts and Regulations passed by the Darbar.*		
	The Rajpipla Stamp and Court fees Act of 1885		
	Amendments of the above by notification		
	Nº 4 of 21-7-85.		
	Process fee rules of 26-8-85.		
	Nº 13 of 7-9-85.		
	Nº 16 of 12-10-85.		
	Nº 448 of 28-10-85.		
	Nº 3 of 9-7-86.		
	Nº 505 of 23-7-87.		
	Nº 4 of 8-11-88.		
	Nº 13 of 11-4-89.		
	Nº 14 of 20-5-89.		
	Nº 32 of 5-12-90.		
	Nº 397 of 6-8-91.		
	Nº 212 of 7-8-91.		
	Nº 186 of 22-7-93.		
	Nº 2 of 6-3-94.		
	Nº 2 of 11-6-99.		
	Nº 70 of 30-5-4.		
	Nº 27 of 5-9-4.		
	Nº 10 of 31-8-6.		
	The Rajpipla Registration Act of 1885.		
	Amendments of the above by notification		
	No. 14 of 24-9-85.		
	No. 35 of 19-11-87.		
	No. 58 of 15-5-89.		
	No. 1 of 7-12-96.		
	No. 10 of 15-6-1901.		
	No. 4 of 28-8-1901.		

The Rajpipla State Survey law of 1885.
The Rajpipla Limitation Act of 1886.
Amendments of the above by notification
No. 13 of 11-9-86.
No. 4 of 3-9-98.
The Rajpipla Pleaders' rules of 1885 as amended by notification
No. 64 of 2-6-88.
No. 2 of 10-7-93.
No. 16 of 12-7-2.
No. 5 of 16-8-7.
Rules amending Village Police Act (1885 and 1887).
Abkari rules modifying the Abkari Act (1887).
The Rajpipla Paltan and Risala Rules of 1887, as amended by Circular No. 23of 23-9-87.
Boiler Inspection rules.
No. 2 of 27-7-95.
The Rajpipla Forest Law of 1895.
Amendment of the above by circular No. 26 of 18-11-1907.
The Rajpipla District Police Law of 1896
The Rajpipla Gambling Law of 1899 as amended by notification
No. 3 of 1-8-99.
Rules amending the Mamlatdars' courts Act (1900).
Regulation of 1901 regarding the prevention of Farcy & Glanders diseases.
The Rajpipla Arms Act of 1902, with schedules and rules.
Amendment, regulating the levy of fees in certain cases. Notification No. 51 of 1-6-1907.
Regulations of 1903 regulating the import and transport of explosives.
Lewa Patidar marriage rules of 1904.
Rules regulating the storage of Kerosine and such other inflammable materials (1904).
Desertion from the Fouj and the Municipal Departments- Notification

No. 658 of 6-2-1906.

Jurisdiction over Native officers and Sepoys of the British Indian Army-Notification No. 2 of 24-7-1907.

Rajpipla Explosives Act of 1908.
15-8-8.

Amending Chapters VI & VII of the Indian Penal Code. No. 19 of 21-8-8.

Amending Sections 4,108, 124A, 153A and 505 of the Indian Penal Code.
21-8-1908.

Amending Section 28 of the Lewa Patidars' Marriage Rules of 1904.
No. 39 of 21-10-1908.

Rules regarding Tea shops in the town of Nandod. No. 72 of 28-1-9.

Consolidating and amending the game law of the State.
Notification No. 73 of 9-4-10.

Notification modifying the Village Police Rules of 1885.
No. 10 of 12-8-10.

Rules for the Supply of water for private use (Nandod Town Water Works).
Notification No. 13 of 30-8-10.

Amending Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act.
Notification No. 31 of 26-11-10.

Yes

(c) *Circular orders and notifications published as having the force of law.*

Powers of the Survey Superintendent in certain matters,
No. 4164 of 26-12-84.
No. 137 of 19-5-85.

Powers of the Municipal officer in certain matters,
No. 4063 of 31-12-84.

Defining the responsibility of village officers, owners of alienated lands and others, for assisting and giving correct information to Survey officers,
No. 22 of 9-9-85.

Protection of State servants from civil suits, No. 2 of 24-7-85.

Impressment of carts,

No. 41 of 8-11-84.
No. 81 of 1-1-85.
No. 472 of 9-11-85.
No. 9 of 28-8-90.
No. 10 of 2-9-90.
No. 38 of 8-1-92.

Disallowing suits on foreign judgments other than those passed by a British court,
No. 6 of 17-8-85.

Removal of carcasses of dead animals,
No. 43 of 19-10-86.

Providing special procedure for the disposal by Panch of matrimonial disputes amongst Bhils and similar classes,
No. 1315 of 6-3-86.

Allowing two appeals in every criminal case,
No. 10 of 3-9-86.

Removal and pruning of hedges,
No. 14 of 11-9-86.

Registration of Births and Deaths,
No. 44 of 20-10-86.

Rules for the recovery of land revenue from Bhil villages (1886).

Making the affixing of obscene notifications, &c, penal,
No. 38 of 24-1-87.

Regulating the procedure of civil courts in cases relating to disputes about house-sites,
No. 93 of 4-4-89.
No. 3770 of 9-9-87.

Non-delivery of State records, &c, by Talatis and others,
No. 94 of 14-4-89.

Prohibiting the burial of dead bodies within certain limits,
No. 17 of 22-5-89.

Prisoners' testimony, No. 60 of 20-6-87.

Regulating the levy of duty upon export of Mowra flowers,
No. 6 of 17-7-87.

Prohibiting the storage of grass and other inflammable materials within certain limits,

No. 31 of 4-10-87.

Recovery of superior holders' dues,
No. 38 of 20-10-87.
No. 3757 of 1-11-90.
No. 19 of 28-9-92.

Possession of cornelian stones-
No. 1841 of 10-11-87.

Destruction of unclaimed documents in a registration office, No. 35 of 19-11-87

Treasure Trove- No. 60 of 23-5-88.

Powers of servants of the Octroi Farmer
No. 27 of 9-10-88.

Notifying the introduction of survey settlement into the Nandod, Bhalod, Jhagadia, Valia and Gardeshwar Talukas, and guaranteeing occupancy rights, and conceding rights to trees, &c, &c,
No. 1118 of 13-8-88,
No. 627 of 17-6-89.
No. 1726 of 6-10-90.
No. 1444 of 3-8-92.
No. 1262 of 7-6-94.

Drift wood- No. 52 of 11-11-89.

Rules regulating the procedure for the occupation of State waste land,
No. 45 of 27-2-90.

Abolishing certain taxes and cesses,
No. 119 of 27-6-90.
No. 36 of 25-12-91.

Abolition of the Babashahi currency in State transactions and from State accounts, No. 57 of 14-6-92.

Export of sand & stones,
No. 39 of 10-1-93.
No. 6 of 1-8-94.

Confirming and continuing the barring of civil courts in suits against the State,
No. 93 of 4-4-87.

Boundary marks, No. 58 of 14-4-93.

Rules for the tapping of toddy trees,
Nos. 17 & 18 of 10-11-93.

Power of Thandars and certain other officers to issue summonses,
No. 40 of 5-12-93.
No. 38 of 29-11-4.

Powers of the Survey Superintendent and of Taluka officers in certain survey matter
No. 98 of 19-6-94.
No. 2 of 10-7-94.
No. 3 of 10-7-94.

Directing the service of sale proclamations on the Talati of the village in which the lands to be sold are situated,
No. 1 of 28-4-96.

Property in 'Khali' lands,
No. 30 of 15-6-96.

Rules for the recovery of land revenue,
No. 9 of 23-9-96.
No. 8 of 28-7-98.

Cession of jurisdiction over lands traversed by the Rajpipla State Railway,
No. 16 of 23-6-97.
No. 97 of 4-5-99.

Defining the constitution of the several Departments of the State and the powers of the officers presiding over them,
No. 55 of 21-5-97.

Retail purchase of cotton by shop-keepers,
No. 7 of 22-2-98.
No. 8 of 10-3-98.
No. 16 of 16-8-2.
No. 10 of 28-8-3.

Defining the additional powers which the Dewan is to exercise in the absence of His Highness from the State,
No. 4 of 11-7-98.

Empowering Thandars and Chief Constables and Police Patels to take action in certain cases of emergency where breach of peace is apprehended,
No. 1 of 7-8-98.

Rules for the execution of decrees of British courts, No. 2 of 9-8-98.

Rules regulating the production of State records as evidence in courts of law,
No. 10 of 9-3-99.

Responsibility for giving information as to births, No. 88 of 6-4-99.

Rules regulating procedure in pauper suits
No. 14 of 14-6-99.

Investing the Municipal officer with District Magistrate's powers in regard to

Declaring the abolition of Babashai currency in private transactions also, and fixing the rate of conversion for contracts made in that currency, No. 28 of 25--1901

Bhang and Ganja Regulation,
No. 8 of 31-7-1901.

Publishing revised schedules of octroi duties, No. 25 of 5-11-1903.

Rules regulating the sale of toddy by toddy-owners, No. 56 of 29-3-1904.

cattle pounds in the Nandod Town,
No. 6 of 27-7-99.

Investing Dewan with all the residuary powers during His Highness' tour in Europe, N. 59 of 13-4-1904.

Prohibition of alienation of Service and Devasthan lands,
No. 3703 of 3-12-90.
No. 78 of 27-6-1905.

Restricting alienation of restored estates
No. 6 of 15-5-1907.

Transfer of village sites. No. 65 of 1-4-8.

Authorising Taluka Aval Karkuns to perform magisterial duties under certain contigencies. No. 27 of 22-9-1908.

Barring civil suits regarding cash allowances without sanction of the Hazur.
No. 47 of 11-11-1908.

Prohibiting the removal of earth from the approaches of Rajghat and Distillery Road, &c. No. 71 of 11-1-1909.

Prevention of cruelty to animals.
No. 12 of 18-8-1909.

(*d*) *The Hindu and Mahomedan laws, and the Law of Torts.*

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Rajpipla State, 1910-11.

Arm of service	Number of fighting officers and men.							Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Vacancies at the end of the year.	Casualties. Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men. European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	3A	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	17	0	3	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	2	*18	4839- 9- 2	* Besides these there are 25 "Bindressi" Sowars for orderly duty, &c, the total cost of their pay, &c, is Rs 6,653-8-1.
Sappers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	‡5	0	0	0	0	0	‡ Special gunners are not employed, the "Paltan" (Infantry) men doing the work (of firing salutes, &c) when required.
Infantry	71 †6	13 †28	0 † 1	0	0	9 † 9	75 †26	0	0	0	0	8	67 †26	6893- 4- 3	† Temporary hands. 20 men were newly enlisted during the year under report.
Imperial Service Troops.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	88 †6 94	13 †28 25	3 † 1 4	0	0	9 † 9 18	§95 †26 121	0	5	0	0	10	85 †26 111	11732-13- 5	

§ Members of these corps assist the Regular Executive Police Force of the State, and perform many of the duties discharged elsewhere by the Police. To that extent, therefore, they may be regarded as an auxiliary Police Force. (Vide Appendix IV).

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Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police in the Rajpipla State for the year 1910-11.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajpipla State proper											
Superintendent of Police...	1	175+50 P.T.A	37,750–12–5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	This statement embraces members of the Executive District Police Force only, and has no reference to Village Police nor to the "Military Force" dealt with in Appendix III. the members of which assist the regular Police and perform duties which in other places are performed by the regular Police, thus serving, to a great extent, as an auxiliary Police force.
Police Inspector ...	1	75+20 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	2	50+10 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	2	40+10 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	2	30+10 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Jamadar ...	1	22+5 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	

Jamadar	...	1	20+5 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamadars	...	2	15+5 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Jamadar.	...	1	+2P.A 15+5 P.T.A.		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamadar.	...	1	+1P.A 15+5 P.T.A.		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Havildar	...	9	12		0	6	0	0	0	8	0
Naiks	...	22	10		1	4	0	3	0	20	0
First class constables	...	51	9		1	2	0	5	0	29	0
Second class constables	...	87	8		3	18	0	11	0	34	0
Third class constables	...	18	7		6	15	0	18	0	12	0
Daffedar (Mounted Head constable)	...	1	28		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sowars (First Class mounted Constables)		3	25		0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Do- (Second Do-)		2	24		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Do- Do- Do-		10	23		1	5	0	0	0	7	0
Total for Rajpipla State proper		217		37750-12-5	12	51	0	37	0	129	0
Sagbara											
Police Sub-Inspector.	...	1	25		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamadar	...	1	20		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Naik	...	1	8		0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Constables ...	6	7	2,457-10-0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Constables ...	6	6		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Constables ...	8	5		2	6	0	0	0	0	0
Sowars ...	2	8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sagbara	25		2457-10-0	2	6	0	0	0	6	0
Vadi										
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	0	0	577-10-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Havildar ...	1	12		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Second class Constable ...	1	8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Third class Constables ...	3	7		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Vadi	5		577-10-11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Grand Total	247		40,786-1-4	14	57	0	37	0	136	0

There is no separate appointment of a Sub-Inspector but the Kamdar of the Vasava performs the duties of that appointment.

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Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1910-11.

State.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions on no. arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rajpipla.	254	191 A	277	241 B	275	237 C	147	117 D	115	74	53.06	48.55	53.45	49.37	A. Out of 191 cases 16 were struck off as "no crime" and 6 were found to be non-cognizable, leaving 169 "true cases". B. 241 persons were arrested in connection with offences committed in this State. In addition to these, 5 were arrested in connection with *prima facie* cases received from other territories and surrendered to the authorities of those territories. C. of the 241 shown under B 237 accused were sent up for trial, and 4 were released on bail by the Police. D. 117 accused were convicted. 74 were acquitted or discharged. 46 remained pending trial at the end of the year, making up the total of 237 as shown in C above.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1910-11.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajpipla	2,896-5-5	3,375-15-1	1,907-14-1	1,498-6-0	65.85	44.38	

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Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1910-11.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died or escaped during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Cases awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Impriso-nment.		Imprison-ment and fine.								Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1 Offences against the Public Tranquillity, Chapter VIII, Sections 143 to 160.	0	4	4	0	2	44	13	0	0	0	0	13	0	13	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	19 persons
2 Offences by or relating to Public servants, Chapter IX, Sections 161 to 170.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
3 Contempts of the Lawful authority of Public servants, Chapter X, Sections 172 to 190.	1	9	10	4	5	9	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4 persons

4 False evidence and offences against Public Justice, Chapter XI, Sections 191 to 229.	0	3	3	10	2	5	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1 person
5 Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps, Chapter XII, Sections 231 to 263.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6 Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII, Sections 264 to 267.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7 Offences affecting the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, Sections 269 to 294A.	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8 Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV Sections 295 to 298.	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1 person
9 Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.																													
(*a*) Offences affecting life, Sections 302 to 311.	0	9	9	4	5	11	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	5 persons
(*b*) Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, the exposure of infants, and the concealment of births, Sections 312 to 318.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(*c*) Hurt, Sections 323 to338.	3	147	150	144	133	259	26	2	3	2	6	13	0	26	207	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	4	1	0	17	26 persons

(*d*) Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, Sections 341 to 348.	2	7	9	3	8	20	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
(*e*) Criminal force and assault, Sections 352 to 358	0	5	5	11	5	14	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*f*) Kidnapping, abduction, slavery, and forced labour, Sections 363 to 374.	0	1	1	0	1	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*g*) Rape, Section 376.	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
(*h*) Unnatural offences Section 377.	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Offences against property. Chapter XVII, Sections 379 to 462.																													
(*a*) Theft, Sections 379 to 382.	6	42	48	71	39	69	35	0	21	4	6	2	2	35	22	0	0	18	1	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	12 persons
(*b*) Extortion, Sections 384 to 389.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*c*) Robbery and Dacoity, Sections 392 to 402	0	1	1	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*d*) Criminal misappropriation of property, Sections 403 to 405.	1	3	4	2	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 person 1 person
(*e*) Criminal breach of trust, Sections 406 to 409.	1	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

(*f*) Receiving of stolen property, Sections 411 to 414.	0	3	3	4	3	7	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*g*) Cheating, Sections 417 to 420.	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*h*) Mischief, Sections 426 to 440.	1	43	44	54	37	60	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	50	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
(*i*) Criminal trespass, Sections 447 to 462.	4	24	28	36	24	46	7	0	4	1	1	1	0	7	33	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
11 Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII, Sections 465 to 489.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX, Sections 493 to 498.	1	13	14	22	11	30	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
13 Defamation, Chapter XXI, Sections 500 to 502.	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Criminal intimidation, insult & annoyance, Chapter XXII, Sections, 504 to 510.	9	335	344	307	320	485	6	0	2	0	0	4	0	6	461	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0
Total Penal Code	32	656	688	681	607	1080	116	4	40	8	15	47	2	116	855	0	0	29	1	7	12	3	6	1	5	3	0	0	81	0	0

| Offences under Special Laws | | |

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1910-11.

Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1910-11					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sir Nyayadhish's Court	6	26	1	29	9	0	0	1	16	40	4	18	14	0	0	4	
Nandod Town Second Class Magistrate's Court	288	216	34	79	42	247	2	1	484	405	78	219	74	0	0	34	
Nandod Taluka Second Class Magistrate's Court	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bhalod Second Class Magistrate's Court.	163	202	1	28	103	120	6	0	187	258	116	110	17	0	0	15	
Jhagadia First Class Magistrate's Court.	211	199	1	47	213	51	4	4	320	320	115	114	29	0	0	62	
Valia Second Class Magistrate's Court.	49	38	1	19	31	20	0	0	101	71	1	52	9	0	0	9	
Gardeshwar Second Class Magistrate's Court.	21	29	1	15	8	36	0	1	30	61	11	23	25	0	0	2	
Dediapada Third Class Magistrate's Court.	0	11	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	3	7	0	0	0	
Sagbara District Magistrate's Court.	11	17	0	18	0	8	0	0	15	26	0	8	17	0	0	1	
Total	757	738	39	244	406	483	12	7	1165	1191	325	547	192	0	0	127	

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Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal courts in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1910-11.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences. Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c ordered.		Pending.		
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Sir Nyayadhish court.	22	0	0	3~~0~~	17~~0~~	4	2	~~30~~	~~17~~	1	1	0	0	0	0	14	2	
Huzur court.	10	5	2	9	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Total	32	5	2	3~~0~~	~~6~~3	6	3	~~30~~	~~17~~	1	1	0	0	0	0	15	3	

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Appendix X.

Civil Work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of — 1910-11.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer, or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.								Suits disposed of during present year.					Remarks
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of. Value.	Average duration.	
Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, Rajpipla State.	451	449	902	944	1353	1393	904	885	449	508	Rs 97,965-4-11	194	741	9	685	233	18	8	0	174	465	193	53	Rs 81,009-9-10 — Y. M. D. 0 5 5133/885	

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Appendix XI.

Civil Work – Results of applications for execution of decrees – 1910–11.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of 1910–11.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, Rajpipla State.	571	417	42,896–3–2	654	730	56,742–12–10	1225	1147	99,639–0–0	808	637	52,715–12–9	417	510	46,923–3–3	366	93	51	

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Appendix XII.

Civil work — Number and results of appeals in civil suits — 1910-11.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year
Huzur Court, Rajpipla State.	11	13	9	10	20	23	7	9	13	14	Rs 2,341-10-10	Rs 1,094-11-0	5	5	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	Y. M. D. 0. 1. 12.	Y. M. D. 0. 5. 1.

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Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Rajpipla State during 1910-11.

Stations.		Number of Prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail. &c.
			Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nandod Jail	Convicted	1	44	61	126	105	41.62	43.52	43	5,210-15-7	Days.	The health of the prisoners was good during the year. There were no deaths.
	Undertrial		3	51	67	54	1.99	2.25	2	42-0-5	15.19	
Taluka Lock-ups	Convicted	6	3	46	67	49	3.17	2.52	2	208-9-8		
	Undertrial		0	60	95	60	3.34	2.17	4	57-5-3	13.17	
Total	Convicted	7	47	107	193	154	44 79	46.04	45	5,419-9-3		
	Undertrial		3	111	162	114	5.33	4.42	6	99-5-8	14.13	

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Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Rajpipla State-1910-11.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale-deeds		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rajpipla	965	894	625	539	307	322	13	14	0	0	20	19	956	867	4,73,640-4-3	4,86,134-9-0	7	7	9	29	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
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Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1910-11.

Description.	Past year.				Present year.				Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented for registration.	Value of property.	Fees realized.		Number of deeds presented for registration.	Value of property.	Fees realized.		
1 Mortgages ...	625	3,16,204 1 0	2,294 9 0		539	3,09,507 1 0	2,119 15 0		
2 Sale-deeds ...	307	1,51,730 11 9	1,119 14 0		322	1,59,201 0 0	1,193 4 6		
3 Wills ...	13	5,071 0 0	30 0 0		14	22,465 0 0	38 4 0		
4 Money bonds ...	0	0 0 0	0 0 0		0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
5 Miscellaneous ...	20	4,469 7 6	90 12 0		19	9,062 0 0	56 1 6		
Total	965	4,77,475 4 3	3,535 3 0		894	5,00,235 1 0	3,407 9 0		
Deduct expenditure	0	0 0 0	377 6 3		0	0 0 0	390 1 3		
Net profit.	0	0 0 0	3,157 12 9		0	0 0 0	3,017 7 9		

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Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1910-11.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April.	Receipts.		Total in current year.	Expenditure.		Balance on 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Nandod Municipality.	0	6,852-9-3	7,855-6-5	7,855-6-5	Debited to the Municipality		0	* Includes only conservancy, latrines, street-lighting, watering, and fire-engine charges and cost of establishment. † Repair and maintenance of Roads within the Nandod Municipal limits. ‡ Nandod Town water works maintenance charges. § Repairs to Municipal latrines, wells, &c. The Municipality at Nandod is managed only as a department of the State and its income and expenditure form part of the general receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury.
					* 7,031-10-5	* 6,607-1-7		
					Debited to "Public Works" though strictly appertaining to the Municipality.			
					† 2,423-1-3	† 4,418-8-8		
					‡ 5,830-0-3	‡ 4,615-14-7		
					§ 473-9-3	§ 501-15-2		
					8,726-10-9	9,536-6-5		
					15,758-5-2	16,143-8-0		

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Appendix XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Rajpipla State.

State.	April 1910.	May 1910.	June 1910.	July 1910.	August 1910.	September 1910.	October 1910.	November 1910.	December 1910.	January 1911.	February 1911.	March 1911.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
	In. cent														*	*
Rajpipla.	0-0	0-0	15-70	12-99	9-52	0-36	2-31	2-92	0-0	0-32	0-0	0-52	44-64	40-0	33-98	1905-6 26-87
Station- Nandod																1906-7 39-67
																1907-8 30-53
																1908-9 32-84
																1909-10 40-0
																Total 169-91
																Average-33. 98.

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Appendix XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains (as specified in Agency letter No. 284 dated the 28th May 1893) for the year 1910–11.

Articles.	During March (past year). lbs per rupee.	During March (present year). lbs per rupee.	Remarks.
Bajri ...	23	19	
Ooreed ...	24	22	
Mung ...	36	32	
Til (Sesamum) ...	13	10	
Gram ...	22	24	
Toor (Split) " Dál " ...	18	23	
Gram - Do -	18	20	
Rice, 1st sort	10	11	
Rice, 2nd sort ...	14	16	
Rice, 3rd sort ...	20	20	
Mung (Split) " Dal " ...	30	25	
Mowra flowers. ...	50	56	

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Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1910-11.

(from 1-4-10 to 31-3-11).

Description of works.	Expenditure.		
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
A. Buildings.			
1 Schools.	1,263-15-2	1,478-15-8	2,742-14-10
2 Dharmshalas.	2,058-7-7	730-4-4	2,788-11-11
3 Dispensaries.	18-4-6	354-4-11	372-9-5
4 Public offices.	7,925-3-7	1,849-5-6	9,774-9-1
5 Village choras.	741-15-6	469-7-4	1,211-6-10
6 Other Darbar buildings.	14,438-13-7	4,451-2-4	18,889-15-11
Total A.	26,446-11-11	9,333-8-1	35,780-4-0
B. Roads, &c.			
1 Roads.	2,005-7-9	10,638-11-5	12,644-3-2
2 Boats	1,292-0-0	406-6-9	1,698-6-9
Total B.	3,297-7-9	11,045-2-2	14,342-9-11
C. Other works of Public Utility & Improvement.			
1 Wells.	1,776-14-7	0	1,776-14-7
2 Tanks (including Ghats).	46-11-11	54-12-6	101-8-5
3 Nandod Water Works.			
(1) Expenditure on masonry works (original or repairs).	2,297-12-4	0	2,297-12-4
(2) Expenditure on account of purchase of new engines, &c or repairs of old ones.	0	0	0

(3) Expenditure on account of working.	4,615-14-7	0	4,615-14-7
Total 3 Nanded Water works	6,913-10-11	0	6,913-10-11
4 Groyne.	44-15-6	0	44-15-6
5 Other miscellaneous works and improvements	41,839-7-3	0	41,839-7-3
Total C.	50,621-12-2	54-12-6	50,676-8-8
D. Miscellaneous Items.			
1 Tools and plant.	7-7-5	0	7-7-5
2 Stock.	1,169-3-8	0	1,169-3-8
3 Miscellaneous.	0	1-6-0	1-6-0
Total D.	1,176-11-1	1-6-0	1,178-1-1
Total A, B, C, D.	81,542-10-11	20,434-12-9	1.01,977-7-8
E Establishment charges.	9,513-10-0	0	9,513-10-0
Total A to E.	91,056-4-11	20,434-12-9	1,11,491-1-8
F. Railway.			
Capital charges.	302-10-0	0	302-10-0
Working charges.	59,405-6-9	0	59,405-6-9
Total F.	59,708-0-9	0	59,708-0-9
Grand Total.	1,50,764-5-8	20,434-12-9	1,71,199-2-5

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Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1910–11.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows.	Buffaloes. Males.	Buffaloes. Females	Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nandod Taluka	1910-11	9,288	4,041	135	3,863	214	151	53	252	13,253	4,192	0	309	1,320	
Bhalod „		7,461	4,601	25	4,345	137	141	47	131	6,344	3,365	0	246	1,143	
Jhagadia „		7,126	6,258	110	3,720	69	79	45	69	6,334	3,099	0	173	1,381	
Valia „		7,292	8,337	128	2,375	67	108	43	1	6,500	3,546	0	155	1,436	
Vadi		455	530	90	170	4	2	0	0	326	138	0	3	124	
Gardeshwar „		3,703	4,366	25	1,708	37	50	8	1	4,543	2,072	0	24	131	
Dediapada „		2,612	6,212	18	940	10	9	2	0	2,994	1,148	0	7	480	
Sagbara		1,210	1,412	38	215	45	8	13	1	528	328	0	26	248	
Total.		39,147	35,757	569	17,336	583	548	211	455	40,822	17,888	0	943	6,263	

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Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Rajpipla State, 1910-11.

Name of State.	Abkari revenue.					Opium.		Bhang & Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Country Spirit.		Europe liquor.	Export duty on mowra.	Miscellaneous.									
	Number of shops.	Revenue.				Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Rajpipla.	103	1,44,400-0-3	150	2,700	395-0-6	23	10,682-8-3	20	3,155-8-6	4	4,310-8-0	150	1,65,793-9-6	

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Appendix XXII.

(Form B of Appendix XXII for Reports of the Mahikantha, Rewakantha and Palanpur Agencies).

RAJPIPLA STATE.

For the year ending the 31st March 1911 as compared with the year ending the 31st March 1910.

No.	Items.	1909–10	1910–11
	Opening Balance.	2,83,044–7–6	6,23,439–10–5
	Receipts.		
1	Land Revenue.	6,46,243–7–6	5,90,574–10–1
2	Local cess.	0	0
3	Sale proceeds of lands.	5,730–7–11	6,581–10–6
4	Opium Revenue.	7,397–8–0	10,682–8–3
5	Abkari Revenue (including bhang, ganja, &c).	1,43,873–8–3	1,55,111–1–3
6	Forest.	98,505–2–0	1,01,581–9–7
7	Custom Receipts.	0	0
8	Judicial Receipts (including also registration and stamps).	35,358–4–2	36,689–2–3
9	Educational (Fees, contributions, &c).	2,984–3–8	6,407–7–2
10	Guaranteed rights.	13,593–6–6	13,593–6–6
11	Extraordinary receipts.	0	0
12	Other Receipts (including Railway).	1,02,296–11–4	1,29,619–9–3
	Total Revenue heads.	10,55,982–11–4	10,50,841–0–10
	Debt heads.		
1	Tagávi.	37,437–10–2	27,195–4–4
2	Advances recovered other than Tagávi.	1,30,409–7–2	1,64,734–10–8
3	Deposits.	69,000–4–5	75,219–2–3
4	Accounts with Banks.	1,41,707–15–5	3,06,035–8–1
	Total Debt heads.	3,78,555–5–2	5,73,184–9–4

	Total Receipts.	14,34,538-0-6	16,24,025-10-2
	Total with Opening Balance.	17,17.582-8-0	22,47,465-4-7
	Expenditure.		
1	Darbar Expenses.	2,35,198-3-1	2,30,128-12-4
2	Tribute and Rundh Mahal compensation.	47,770-9-2	60,270-12-3
3	Extraordinary charges.	1,928-11-9	29,759-1-7
4	Administrative Establishment.	25,861-11-3	25,421-15-3
5	Revenue Department.	64,702-13-10	66,901-6-7
6	Judicial Department. (including also Registration and Stamps).	14,048-11-9	13,082-1-2
7	Educational Department.	42,418-5-2	43,300-11-2
8	Military Department (Sibandi).	45,704-6-3	57,114-12-3
9	Police.	35,974-3-9	37,750-12-5
10	Jail.	5,811-0-2	5,241-10-6
11	Medical (including Vaccination).	13,980-10-9	18,667-1-1
12	Forest Department.	27,034-4-1	27,146-0-6
13	Public works (including Railway)	1,32,297-11-8	1,71,199-2-5
14	Minor Establishments.	18,133-0-4	18,789-13-6
15	Dharmada and Devasthan.	11,773-7-5	12,284-11-9
16	Other cash allowances.	13,984-4-2	14,475-9-8
17	Remission of Tagavi.	264-10-6	46-5-7
18	Miscellaneous.	12,158-11-5	22,594-2-10
	Total.	7,49,045-8-6	8,54,174-14-10
	Debt heads		
1	Purchase of Govt. securities as a State Reserve.	0	1,99,938-0-0
2	Tagávi Advances.	25,002-9-7	31,031-0-0
3	Other Advances.	1,32,103-9-0	2,60,445-10-3
4	Deposits.	44,503-10-6	65,887-6-9
5	Accounts with Banks.	1,43,487-8-0	3,54,[illegible]75-5-7

		Total Debt heads	3,45,097-5-1	9,11,677-6-7
		Total Expenditure	10,94,142-13-7	17,65,852-5-5
		Closing Balance	6,23,439-10-5	4,81,612-15-2
		Grand Total	17,17,582-8-0	22,47,465-4-7

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Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Rajpipla State during the year 1910-11.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Result of indoor patients.				Expenditure on account of Hospital and Dispensaries.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nandod Hospital ...	20,586	64	52	8	1	3	7,245- 0- 8	224	* This does not include expenditure on account of special measures for relief of epidemic deseases (e. g. free distribution of quinine, &c,) expenditure on account of the Vaccination Department, cost of Special Medical establishment, &c. The total expenditure of the Medical Department, including these items, was Rs 18,667-1-1.
Jhagadia Dispensary ...	5,028	5	3	1	1	0	1,756-13-10	100	
Bhalod „ ...	3,716	0	0	0	0	0	988- 2- 5	66	
Valia „ ...	4,771	0	0	0	0	0	1,026-11- 5	88	
Gardeshwar „ ...	1,167	0	0	0	0	0	713- 2- 5	14	
Dediapada „ ...	297	0	0	0	0	0	633-15- 8	6	
Total	35,565	69	55	9	2	3	* 12,363-14- 5	498	

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Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Rajpipla State, for the year 1910–11.

Name (of the Taluka)	Population according to the annual village census.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Nandod	37,515	722	669	0	53	670	797	127	0	18.28	17.83	16.96	21.24	
Bhalod	25,291	540	594	54	0	457	539	82	0	22.02	23.49	18.63	21.31	
Jhagadia	25,901	541	555	14	0	326	430	104	0	27.71	21.43	13.08	16.60	
Valia including	28,285	465	681	216	0	298	388	90	0	17.25	24.08	11.06	13.71	
Vadi	2,926	105	91	0	14	65	76	11	0	37.72	31.10	23.35	25.97	
Gardeshwar	10,819	217	132	0	85	89	54	0	35	20.03	12.20	8.22	4.99	
Dediapada including	9,186	245	298	53	0	98	70	0	28	29.06	32.44	11.62	7.62	
Sagbara.	3,734	111	108	0	3	65	72	7	0	31.69	28.92	18.56	19.28	
Total	1,43,657	2,946	3,128	337	155	2,068	2,426	421	63	20.83	21.07	14.62	16.87	

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Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Rajpipla State, for the year 1910-11.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Secondary Education (High school, &c).	Primary.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Higher Education.								
1	1	Nandod High school.	225	227	176.8	184.6	9,201-6-6	0	9,201-6-6	
		Medical College Scholarship.	0	0	0	0	464-2-0	0	464-2-0	
		Total.	225	227	176.8	184.6	9,665-8-6	0	9,665-8-6	
		Primary Education.								
74	74	Boys' Primary schools.	3,103	3,136	2,258	2,173				
1	1	Boys' Urdu school.	108	111	72	72				
1	1	Sanskrit Pathshala.	52	43	46.9	29.9				

76	76	Total.	3,263	3,290	2,376.9	2,274.9		32,356-8-8 347-14-0 32,704-6-8	32,704-6-8	
6	6	Girls' schools.	436	443	297	302				
		Girls attending classes attached to Boys' schools	320	290	213	187				
		Total Girls.	756	733	510	489				
82	82	Total Primary Schools	4,019	4,023	2,886.9	2,763.9	0	32,704-6-8	32,704-6-8	
		Training College scholarships, Rewa Kantha Educational fund contribution, &c.						930-12-0	930-12-0	
82	82	Total Primary Education	4,019	4,023	2,886.9	2,763.9	0	33,635-2-8	33,635-2-8	
83	83	Grand Total.	4,244	4,250	3,063.7	2,948.5	9,665-8-6	33,635-2-8	43,300-11-2	

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

of the

RAJPIPLA STATE

for the year

1911-12.

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to the Administration Report of the Rajpipla State for the year 1911–12.
Forwarding latter No. dated the December 1912.

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Rajpipla State,

Nandod, 19th December 1912.

From,

HIS HIGHNESS

MAHARANA SHRI SIR CHHATRASINHJI,
K. C. I. E.,

RAJA OF RAJPIPLA.

To,

H. B. CLAYTON, ESQUIRE, M. A, I. C. S.,

POLITICAL AGENT,

REWAKANTHA.

My Friend,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Rajpipla State for the year 1911–12, together with 25 spare copies, in a separate parcel.

2. I beg to add that requisite details for incorporation in the General Administration Report of the Agency, for the twelve months' period ending the 31st March 1912, were duly submitted in the Summary, and in Appendices Nos I @ XXV, forwarded under my No. 250 dated the 4th September last.

I beg to remain,

Your ever sincere friend,

CHHATRASINHJI.

Dh. E.

Raja of Rajpipla

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
of the
RAJPIPLA STATE
for the year
1911-12.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

(*a*) *Boundaries, area, and natural divisions of the State.*

POPULATION AND REVENUE.

Boundaries.

With the exception of a tract in the North-Eastern part of the State, where land on the Northern, as well as the Southern, bank of the River Narbada, is Rajpipla territory, that River forms the Northern boundary of the State. Beyond this North-Eastern tract, lie territories belonging to some of the Sankheda Mehwas Estates and to the Chhota-Udeypur State. On the East, the State is bounded by the Chikhli, Raisingpur, and Kanti Estates of the Khandesh Mehwas; on the South, by Guicowari territory and the Mandvi Taluka of the Surat District; and on the West, by the Broach District.

Area and sub-divisions.

2. The State has an area of 1517½ square miles, and is divided into the following six subdivisions, or Talukas.

1 Nandod.	2 Bhalod.	3 Jhagadia.
4 Valia.	5 Gardeshvar.	6 Dediapada.

besides the Vadi and Sagbara Mehwas Estates.

Physical features.
The Rajpipla Hill ranges.

3. The Eastern frontier of the State marches with the Khandesh Mehwas, and from the Khandesh Satpura Mountains, two spurs of hills run into the Rajpipla State, which are known as the " Central " and the " Southern " Ranges. The former is, by far, the most important, and, with depressions, as well as with ramifications branching off from it, here and there, runs from the extreme East, right through the State, as far West as the village of Ratanpur in the Jhagadia Taluka. The Southern range consists of con-

paratively low hills. The only hilly tract in the Northern part of the State is a portion of the Gardeshvar Taluka, the hills in which also are a continuation of the Khandesh Satpudas. The highest mountain peaks in the State are situated in the " Central Range ", some of them being 2800 feet above sea level. By far the most well-known of these peaks is the *Devsatra hill.* On a ledge below this peak, was situated " Juna " (old) Rajpipla, a former capital of the State, now almost a deserted village consisting of a few huts. From Nandod, the original capital of the State, the Rajput Rulers of the State had been driven by the pressure of Mahomedan invasion, to " Juná-Rajpipla ", or " Juna-Raj ", as it is ordinarily called, as distinguished from " *Nava* " (*new*) *Rajpipla* which became the capital of the State after " Juna-Raj ", and continued to be such until shortly after the beginning of the nineteenth century when the seat of Government was shifted back to Nandod. " Nava-Rajpipla ", or simply " Rajpipla ", as it is oftener called, is much more easily accessible than " Juna-Raj ", and is situated in a valley near the junction of the Rivers Karjan and Tarao.

Rivers.

4. The Narbada, or the "*Rewa,*" from which the term "Rewa-kantha" is formed, is, by far, the most important River in the State. It has its source in the Khandesh Satpudas and enters the Rajpipla State near the village of Makankhada in the Gardeshvar Taluka. It divides that Taluka into two parts, and, after emerging from it, forms the Northern boundary of the rest of the State. In the Gardeshvar Taluka it has a rocky bed, but as it goes farther West, rich alluvial lands are formed on its banks, the most important of which occur in the Bhalod and Jhagadia Talukas. The other Rivers of importance are (1) the Karjan, on the banks of which Nandod, the Capital town of the State, is situated, and which falls into the Narbada near the village of Rundh, about six miles from Nandod; (2) the Tarao, a tributary of the Karjan; (3) the Devnadi, a tributary of the Narbada on the Kanti frontier; (4) the Kim, (5) the Umravati, (6) the Kaveri, and (7) the Madhuvati. The last four rivers flow through the western part of the State. The alluvial lands on the banks of these Rivers are of insignificant value as compared with those on the banks of the Narbada. Besides these Rivers, the State is cut up by a large number of small " Khadis ", or streamlets, which, though they are a great impediment to travelling during a part of the monsoon, afford good natural drainage and prevent water-logging.

The hilly tract and the Plain.

5. The hilly parts of the State, in the East, the South, and the North-East, are covered, more or less, with jungle. In the West, and, to a large extent, also, in the North, the ground is mostly a fertile plain, much of it producing cotton and other important crops of the same excellence as those growing in the adjoining Broach District.

Natural Divisions "Rasti" and "Rani".

6. The above physical features divide the State into two broad and natural divisions called the "Rasti" and the "Rani", the former comprising the flat and fertile plain in the West and the North, and the latter, the more or less hilly tract in the East and the South.

7. The "Rasti" or "*settled*" tract, (literally, the *civilized tract*, the tract *under a fixed system*) now includes the greater part of the Nandod and Bhalod Talukas, the whole of the Jaghadia Taluka, and parts of the Valia and Gardeshwar Talukas. The whole of this tract has been brought under a Survey Settlement analogous, in all essential particulars, to the settlements in force in the neighbouring British Districts of Gujarat.

The "Rasti" tract. Survey settlements.

8. The "Rani", (derived from "*Ran*", a jungle, a forest), or forest, tract includes small portions of the Nandod and Bhalod talukas, a large area in Valia, the greater part of Gardeshvar, and the whole of the Dediapada Taluka, as well as the entire Sagbara and Vadi Estates.

The "Rani" tract.

9. The system of land revenue management in force in the " Rani " tract is the " *Halbandi* ", or plough tax, system, under which payment of land-revenue is made to the State at so much per plough, or pair of bullocks employed in agriculture. There is, under this system, no right of occupancy, no fixity of tenure, and the ryot is at liberty to abandon one piece of land and take up another without any notice to the revenue authorities. The system has many draw-backs, but it has the great advantage of being the one best suited to the primitive habits and nomadic tendencies of the Bhils inhabiting these, more or less, forest-covered tracts. Many of the villages in the Rani tract consist of only a few huts, and the desertion of one village and settlement in another are of frequent occurrence. A few cases of sickness in the village, the appearance of rats in the fields, or the like, are sufficient reasons to induce the Bhil to move from one village and settle in another. Sometimes, without any of these causes existing, the mere nomadic tendency inherent in him, suffices. This tendency, however, is gradually but steadily decreasing, and more settled modes of life and agriculture are finding favour with the Bhil to an increasing extent every year.

System of land-revenue management in the " Rani " tract.

10. Whenever a Rani village or a group of Rani villages is sufficiently advanced, in settled modes of living and of cultivation, to appreciate the benefits of a survey settlement, it is brought under such settlement, care being taken to fix the survey rates at a sufficiently low pitch, and the village or villages thenceforward become " Rasti ". 31 villages in the Jhagadia Taluka, and 37 in Valia were, in this way, brought under the survey settlement, and thus converted from " Rani " to " Rasti, " three years ago. The change, it is needless to say, has proved very beneficial to the people and is highly appreciated by them.

Conversion of " Rani " into " Rasti ".

11. Of the entire State area of 1517½ square miles, something over one-third is " Rasti ", and the rest " Rani ". Conversion of portions of the latter, from time to time, as shown in the last paragraph, will, it is needless to say, cause a reduction in it and the gradual enlargement of the " Rasti " area.

Respective areas of the Rasti and Rani tracts.

12. The population of the State, according to the General Census of 1911, is 1,61,606. Details in regard to castes, occupations, &c, as compiled by the Central Census tabulation office to which the tabulatiou work of this State also was entrusted, have not yet been received, but it is hoped they shortly will be.

Population.

13. The average annual gross revenue of the State, based on the actual collections, under the several "*revenue heads*" of account, during the past five years ending the 31st of March 1912, was Rs 11,04,600, as shown below.

Gross revenue.

1907- 8	Rs	10,82,298
1908- 9		9,95,842
1909-10		10,55,982
1910-11		10,50,841
1911-12		13,38,039
Total	Rs	55,23,002
Average	Rs	11,04,600

14. It is necessary to mention in this place that the State official year ends on the 30th of June, whilst the year for the submission of the General Administration Report statistics is that ending the 31st of March. The figures given in the last paragraph, and in some other parts of the Report, as well as in Appendices I @ XXV, are for the latter period, and, thus, cover broken parts of two State years and do not form a perfect presentment of the finally closed and adjusted accounts of one complete State year (ending on the 30th June) in regard to the results of the year's administration in such important branches as Land Revenue, the results of the working of a complete Forest season, and so on. An attempt is made to remedy this defect by giving, in the body of the Report, complete information on these subjects for the State year, ending the 30th June, and by including, in the Report, important events upto the latter date.

The State year, (ending 30th June), and the year (ending on the 31st of March) for the submission of the General Administration Report statistics.

(*b*) *Particulars in regard to the State and the Ruling Chief, &c.*

15. Rajpipla is a First Class State. Its Ruler has a salute of 11 guns, the system of primogeniture is followed, and there is a Sanad, granted by the first Vice-Roy, Lord Canning, authorizing adoption.

Class of State, and Salute.

16. The following table gives the several particulars required to be furnished in regard to the Ruler of the State,-

Name, title, &c of the Ruler of the State.

(1) Caste	Rajput (Gohil).
(2) Full name and title.	His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Chhatrasinhji, K. C. I. E., Raja of Rajpipla. (had the great and highly prized honour of being personally invested by His Most Graci-

ous Majesty the King-Emperor, with the Insignia of the title of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, on the occasion of the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911).

(3) Age — 50 years.

(4) Date of ascending the Gadi with full Ruling powers. — 20th May 1897.

Heir-apparent.

17. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji, is 22 years of age. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, and holds the Final Diploma and medal of that Institution, winning the first place at the Final Diploma Examination. He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun after completing his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, and had an equally successful and distinguished career there. He proceeded on a tour to Europe last April, from which he returned much benefited in health and in all other respects, about the end of October. A son and heir was born to him in March last.

Younger Kumars.

18. The other Kumars are

(1) Kumar Shri Champaksinhji, aged 12 years.
(2) " Kishorsinhji " 9 "
(3) " Natwarsinhji, born in December 1911.

The two former have been studying at the Rajkumar College, Rajkote.

(*c*) *Official visits to the State.*

The Political Agent.

19. The Political Agent was not able to pay a visit to the State during the year owing to the exigencies of urgent (famine) work in other parts of his charge.

The Commissioner, N. D.

20. The Commissioner, N. D., (R. P. Barrow, Esquire, I. C. S.) was good enough to favour the State with a visit early in February 1912, when the usual visit and return visit were exchanged, and visits paid to the Jail, the Hospital, the Schools, and other public Institutions in the town of Nandod.

(*d*) *Important events of the year.*

Visit to the Country of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress.

21. The most important events of the year, for every nook and corner, individually, of His Majesty's vast Indian Empire, as well as for that Empire as a whole, were the most auspicious and unique historical events of the visit which Their Imperial and Most Gracious Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were so graciously pleased to pay to this Country, and the Durbar held by His Imperial Majesty at Delhi for the purpose of announcing the solemnity of his Coronation to His Imperial Majesty's loving and devoted feudatories and subjects by whom the memory

of Their Imperial Majesties' most gracious presence amongst them will ever be cherished with feelings of the deepest loyalty, gratitude, and affection.

22. I had the great and highly prized honour and privilege of paying my devoted homage to Their Most Gracious Majesties at Delhi on this ever memorable occasion.

Do – Do.

23. Local celebrations, in honour of Their Majesties' visit, expressive of the most true and heartfelt joy which pervaded all hearts in this small corner of His Majesty's vast Empire, as well as in every other part of that Empire, were held at all important centres in the State. Durbars were held at every Taluka head-quarter station as well as at the capital town of Nandod, with due ceremony and amid demonstrations of the most sincere joy, where His Imperial Majesty's Gracious Proclamation was read and addresses delivered and prayers offered invoking Divine Blessings on their Majesties and for all happiness to them and ever-increasing glory and prosperity to their Empire which extends not only over the world-wide territories embraced in that Empire, but also over the hearts of all living in it; and no wish was closer to men's minds than the one that India may for all time enjoy the inestimable blessing of belonging to their Majesties' Empire. There were similar assemblages at every one of the 83 Schools in the State and medals and sweetmeats, and, in, several places, special prizes, were distributed to all school children, numbering 4250.

Local celebrations within the State in honour of Their Majesties' visit.

24. A Ladies' Durbar held at the Bhalod Girls' school, was presided over by Her Highness Maha Rani Shri Manharkuvarbasaheb who personally distributed the medals, prizes, and sweetmeats to the girls and delivered an address to the following effect :–

Ladies' Durbar, at the Bhalod Girls' School, presided over by Her Highness the Ranisaheb.

"Dear sisters,

"As you are aware, we have assembled here, to-day, to celebrate the announcement, which is being made at this very hour at Delhi, of the solemnity of the Coronation of His Imperial and Most Gracious Majesty George V, King of the Country of the English people, and our Emperor, and of Her Imperial and Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.

"Their Most Gracious Majesties have undertaken a voyage of thousands of miles for our sakes, to give us the same advantage, the same happy privilege, as the people of England had, last June, of witnessing Their Most Gracious Majesties' Coronation. What glory this is for India, and what happiness for the people of India ? Their Majesties' world-wide Empire embraces many countries besides India, and the fact that they have selected our Country for this most gracious and auspicious visit of theirs, betokens Their Majesties' great and gracious regard, and their limitless and most magnanimous sympathy, for India.

"The Princes and Chiefs, Governors and other high officers, and the ladies and gentlemen of position, who have been invited to the ancient capital of Delhi are the fortunate and happy recipients of Their Imperial Majesties' most gracious kindness, in person. Delhi to-day must be as

grand and as beautiful as Indrapuri (the heavenly city). Let us, also, participate, in our humble way, in the unique and most auspicious celebrations which are being held there to-day. It is an unbounded pleasure and delight, as well as a duty, to us to do so.

"India, in the past, has had many Maharajas and emperors, but at no time has any of them had the fortune to rule over an Empire so vast, so glorious, and so happy! Nay, their sway was never firmly established over all parts even of this *one* country. The glorious British Empire, as you are aware, is world-wide. The sun never sets over it. Our Gracious and ever-glorious Emperor's flag flies in every continent of the world.

"In this great and glorious Empire, the guiding principles of which are, and have ever been, true justice and morality, the tiger and the goat quench their thirst, as the saying is, at the same place. Such a blessed empire there never has been before. Such of you, sisters, as have read history, know that there was nothing like it under the empire of the Great Moguls. The fear, on the part of the people of those times, of being despoiled of their religion, of not being allowed to enjoy the fruits of their labour, these fears were an ever-present feature of the times. Frequent, terrible, raids, plunder, the fear of the destruction of all one holds dearest and holiest, through the wanton outrage of a profligate ruler, these, and the times, of misery and unhappiness, in which all these evils were rampant, have gone, vanished, for ever; and people, now, need not fear to be troubled with *even a dream* of them.

"In the dark days which preceded the advent of the benign British Government, people in this country were driven to bury their wealth, in order to conceal it from the ravages of their rulers, and to seek early marriages for their daughters, in order to ensure to them some sort of protection from their husbands. Those dark days are gone for ever. The sun of peace and happiness has risen. Under the protection of the benign British Government, the whole nation is happy and lives in peace, and there can be no question that it is that protection, and it alone, which ensures to the Indian Princes and Chiefs the security, nay the very existence, of their ancient principalities and powers, in the present, and their continuance for the future.

"Happy indeed are those, and their lot is to be envied, who are to-day privileged to pay homage, *in person*, to our Gracious sovereigns, Their Imperial Majesties, the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, and to hear the auspicious and ever memorable announcements which His Majesty is making at the Delhi Darbar. We must be content with paying homage to Their Majesties in this vicarious fashion. We have their portraits before us. But we can pray as fervently and as heartily as those who have the privilege of standing to-day in the immediate presence of their Majesties, that God Almighty may grant long lives, full of all happiness, to our gracious sovereigns, Their Imperial Majesties the King-

Emperor George V, and the Queen-Empress Mary, that He may shower His Choicest blessings on them, and that their benign and blessed Empire may endure for ever, in ever-increasing glory and prosperity.

"We have had the happiness of assembling here together, on this auspicious day, at the special desire of His Highness the Maharajasaheb. The same Proclamation of His Most Gracious Majesty which must have been read at Delhi about this time to-day, has just been read before you, and must have been similarly read in the Darbar which is being held in another part of this town for men, at this moment. The same prayers as were offered in the Temple here are being offered in every place in the State, and medals and sweetmeats are being distributed to boys and girls everywhere as they are here; there will be a feast for the poor, and illuminations at night, here. Although scattered over so many places and over such distances, we are all as one individual for the happy purposes of to-day, and, as such, let us pray to God Almighty for long lives and all happiness to Their Most Gracious Majesties, and ever-increasing glory and prosperity, for all time, to the British Empire".

Local celebrations continued.

25. Besides receiving the medals, prizes, and sweetmeats, from the State, the school children were, in many places, feted by the village communities, and feasts were also given to the poor. Altogether, the 12th of December, the Day of the Durbar at Delhi, *at which their beloved Sovereigns so graciously presided in person,* will be a holiday the memory of which will ever be cherished with true joy and deep and heartfelt loyalty by young and old, as long as they live.

General holiday.

26. The Day has been declared a public holiday, as well as a holiday for schools, to be observed every year.

(*e*) *External relations.*

Relations with neighbouring British Districts and States.

27. The relations of the State with other Native States as well as with the neighbouring British Districts have continued to be perfectly satisfactory. Complete and cordial reciprocity exists in regard to extradition and all other interstatal matters.

Reciprocity in regard to Execution of Decrees and service of processes by Courts in British India and in this State.

28. The Government of India have been pleased to extend to the State the privilege of having the decrees of its Courts executed, and their processes served, by the Courts in British India and by Courts established outside British India by the Governor-General in Council. Similarly, decrees passed, by such Courts are executed, and processes issued by them served, by the Courts of this State.

(*f*) *Payments made to, and received from, other states.*

" Ghas Dana " payment to the Baroda Durbar.

29. An annual payment, known as " Ghásdáná ", of Rs. 50,000-12-3, British, the equivalent of Rs 65,001, Babashye, is made by the State to the Baroda Durbar, through the agency of the British Government. In its inception,

it was, as the name implies, provision for the supply of "Grass and Grain" for a troop of horse. It was first imposed by the Emperor Akbar (Aitchinson's Treaties, 4th Edition, Vol. VI, page 324) in lieu of a subsidy of horse and foot, which the Gohel Chiefs of the State, who, until Akbar's time, had maintained their independence, had agreed to furnish to him. On the decline of Mahomedan power, this " Ghasdana ", or " tribute ", as it is, also, sometimes called, was reimposed by the Guicowar, with whom various disputes followed during a long series of years, until, eventually, a treaty was made whereby payment was fixed to be annually made by the State to the Baroda Durbar, through the British Government. The terms of the Treaty contain a special provision to the effect that remission of the amount of the " Ghasdana " should be granted on the occurrence of an " Asmani " or " Sultani " misfortune (a " calamity of nature ", or one " arising from the acts of the " Sultan ", the Sovereign). Due effect has always been given to this clause of the Treaty whenever occasion has arisen for doing so. The amount of this " Ghasdana " payment for the year under report was duly and punctually paid on the fixed instalment dates.

" Rundh Mahal compensation allowance " to the Baroda Durbar.

30. A compensation allowance, known as the " Rundh Mahal compensation ", is also paid to the Baroda Durbar in connection with an exchange of territory, which took place many years ago, between the Baroda and Rajpipla States, and in which the latter received territories yielding greater revenue than that of the villages received in exchange by the former, and the difference was made good by this annual cash compensation. This allowance also is paid through the British Government. It amounts to Rs 10,270, British, the equivalent of Rs 13,351, Babashye, per annum. There is no condition in the case of this allowance, as there is in the case of the Ghasdana, for remission on the occurrence of an "Asmani" or "Sultani" misfortune. The allowance falling due for the year under report was punctually paid on the fixed date.

Payments received by the State.

31. The State receives from the British Treasury at Broach, an annual cash allowance of Rs 12,286, and one of Rs 1,307-6-6 from the Baroda Durbar. It also receives from the British Government an opium compensation allowance of Rs 500 per annum, in addition to the full remission of duty on all opium imported for sale within the State.

(*g*) *Feudatories.*

Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi.

32. There was no special occurrence, during the year, requiring mention, in connection with the Estates of the Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi, the two feudatories of the State.

Status of the two Vasavas.

33. Both Sagbara and Vadi are integral parts of the Rajpipla State, and all State laws are in force within the limits of the two Estates in the same manner, and to the same extent, as in the rest of the State. The two Estates, or Talukas, as they are also sometimes called, are situated, respectively, in the extreme South-East and South of the State, Sagbara on the Khandesh

Mehvas frontier, and Vadi on the Mandvi (Surat) frontier. Both the Vasavas are Bhils, as their designations signify, the term " Vasava " being applied to the Bhil headman of a village inhabited mostly by Bhils. In its primary significance it means *a leading, or principal,* (*Bhil*) *settler.* In the remote parts in which these two Vasavas were settled, they appear gradually and imperceptibly to have acquired a sort of proprietorship over lands which now form their respective estates and to have reduced the rest of the Bhils settling in the locality to the position of their tenants, and, thus, acquired a certain amount of position. This circumstance and the remoteness of their Estates from head-quarters seem to have combined to lead to their being invested with a certain amount of power and saddled with corresponding responsibility, as a measure of convenience as well as of expediency, without, however, in the slightest degree, altering their own, or their tenants', status as ordinary ryots, or subjects, of the State, and that of their respective talukas as integral parts of the State; and an agreement passed, on the 31st of January 1822, by the Vasava of Sagbara, by far the most important of the two, to His Highness Maharana Shri Verisalji, the then Ruler of the State, (Aitchinson's Treaties, 4th Edition, Vol. VI, page 369), commences as under :-

" I myself, my brethren, and all who reside in the villages of my " Parganah, will continue to reside in them, and remain in obedience " to the orders of the Sarkar. *the same as* ryots ".

Jurisdiction conferred on the two Vasavas.

34. Full Civil jurisdiction within the limits of their respective Estates has been conferred on both Vasavas. No occasion, however, appears ever to have arisen for the exercise of the jurisdiction by either. Both have Police powers and are responsible to the Durbar for the maintenance of peace within their respective Estates. The powers of a District Magistrate, in Criminal matters, have, also, been conferred on the Vasava of Sagbara.

Revenue and Expenditure of Sagbara during the year.

35. The main portion of the revenues of the Vasava of Sagbara is derived from the forests of his Estate. His total income from all sources, during the year under report, was Rs 38,938 as against Rs 47,645, during the year preceding. The decrease was due chiefly to the absence of special forest work which had characterized last year's revenue as shown in para: 26 of the Report for that year, and exhibits no permanent falling off of revenue. The expenditure, also, decreased from Rs45,879 to Rs 38,649, the reduction being due (1) to the fact that there was not, during the year under report, the special payment which had to be made, in the year preceding, to Bhayats on account of arrears of allowances due to them and (2) to the fact of the Vasava having spent less during the year of report towards the liquidation of the debt which he still owes to the Swaminarayan of Vadtal, than he had done during the year preceding.

Vadi.

36. The revenues of the Vasava of Vadi show a satisfactory improvement, having risen from Rs 8,946, in 1911-12, to Rs 10,608 in 1911-12, the increase being due exclusively to increased forest receipts. The Vasava's expenditure also increased from

Rs7,548 in 1910-11 to Rs 10,605 in 1911-12, the increased expenditure being shown, by the Vasava, to be due to the construction of a building at Reta and to the purchase of ornaments, &c., for his family.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

System of land administration.

37. The system of land administration is, as briefly described in paras: 7 @ 9, above, that of regular survey settlements, and of land assessments carefully fixed, under those settlements, and based upon correct measurements of the land and classification of soils, except in the still unreclaimed portions of the "Rani" area, in which the plough-tax system prevails.

Revision Survey settlement of the Nandod and Bhalod Talukas.

38. As shown in para: 28 of the last Administration Report, the technical portion of the revision Survey and Settlement operations in the Nandod and Bhalod Talukas was completed during the year to which that Report related, viz the State year ending the 30th June 1911. The revised settlements were introduced shortly afterwards in both Talukas, and the year under report (viz. that ending on the 30th June 1912) was the first in which revenue was realized, in these two Talukas, according to the revised assessments, and the realization of this revenue was attended with no difficulty, recourse to compulsory process not having been found necessary in a single case.

Comparision of conditions prevailing before introduction of original settlement and those prevailing, now, before introduction of the Revision settlements.

Increase in area under cotton, the most remunerative of all crops grown within the State.

39. As will be seen from para: 45, below, the revised assessments have resulted in a moderate increase of revenue. The proportion of this, however, is considerably within the proportion of the agriculturists' profits *now*, as compared with those which were accruing to them *at, and about, the time of the introduction of the* original settlement. The proportion of the area under cotton, (the most paying crop of any grown in the State, the one which leaves a much larger margin of proft to the agriculturist than any other) has, during the years immediately preceding the introduction of the Revision settlement, been as much as 6½ times what it was during the years immediately preceding the introduction of the original settlement, in the case of the Nandod Taluka, and double in that of Bhalod. To this extent, poorly paying crops have given place to the highly remunerative cotton crop.

Increase in price of cotton.

40. Then, the *Price* of cotton has doubled. In the years immediately preceding the introduction of the original settlement, Rs 75, British, per " Bhar ", (960 lbs) of unginned cotton was considered a very good price. In the years immediately preceding the introduction of the Revised Survey settlements the rate has been generally as high as Rs 150 per Bhar.

41. As regards the less remunerative crops, also, prices have immensely increased, thus leaving, to the agriculturist, a larger margin of profit than before, irrespective of the great increase in the area under cotton cultivation and the great increase which that means in the agriculturist's margin of profit as shown in paras : 39 and 40.

Increase in prices of other crops.

42. It must, of course, be remembered that, on the other hand, there has been a considerable increase also in the cost of living, and the agriculturists' increased margin of profit must be discounted to that extent.

Increase in the cost of living.

43. Taking the whole question of agriculturists' margin of profit *collectively*, for the tract coming under Revision settlement, and after duly weighing both sides of that question as shown in paras: 39 @ 41, on the one hand, and in para: 42, on the other, and considering it at the very lowest estimate possible, the margin of the agriculturists' profits now cannot be taken at less than double of what it was in the years immediately preceding the introduction of the original settlement, and is probably much larger.

Comparision between the agriculturists' margin of profit now and at the time of the introduction of the original settlement.

44. Another element for consideration in connection with the question is that at the time of the introduction of the original settlements, the Rajpipla State Railway was not even thought of. It was constructed many years afterwards and passes right through the portions of the two Talukas coming under the operations of the Revision settlement. The facilities it provides for the cheap and easy transport of agricultural produce from the tract in question, are great, and the value of agricultural lands in the tract has very considerably increased.

The Rajpipla State Railway.

45. There were, of course, other points of detail, also, and the results of the orders passed by me on the very elaborate and carefully matured Revision settlement proposals placed before me were as shown below:-

Results of the Revision Survey settlement.

		Nandod Taluka	Bhalod Taluka
(1)	Assessment of unalienated occupied lands under the Original settlement, in the last year of that settlement. Rs	1,08,079	1,27,438
(2)	—Do Do— under the Revision settlement.	1,37,763	1,55,966
(3)	Increase.	29,684	28,528
(4)	Percentage of increase.	27½	22¼

46. Moderate as was the increase, *collectively*, as shown above, in view of the circumstances stated in paras: 39 @ 45, above, still, in order to avoid hardship which might be felt in *individual cases*, by any sudden increase in the amount of assessment payable by a particular individual, however just, and due to proper causes, that increase might be, it was laid down that any enhancement of assessment which an individual had to pay for his holding and which exceeded

Do- Do-

33 per cent of the original assessment of that holding, should be remitted for the first three years, and excesses over 66 per cent for a further period of three years, whilst *reduced* assessments should take effect completely from the first year. In addition to this, it was further provided that, increase or no increase, if a man, on the introduction of the Revision settlement, desired to relinquish any survey number or numbers forming part of his holding, he would be at liberty to do so, by giving notice, within a week after the announcement of the new rates, of his intention to do so, and, then, by relinquishing them at the close of the harvesting season after taking any crops that there might be on the land, and paying nothing beyond the original assessment on the survey numbers so relinquished. There was no occasion for any relinquishments under this Rule, however, and there were practically *none*. Notices were received for insignificant areas (50 acres bearing an assessment of Rs 91-6 in the Nandod Taluka, and 13 acres bearing an assessment of Rs 35-6, in Bhalod). It was very gratifying to notice how fully and freely the Ryots concerned acknowledged the complete fairness and moderation of the revised assessments.

Revision settlement operations in the Jhagadia and other Talukas.

47. The technical portion of the Revision survey operations and the Revision Settlement Record, for the *Jhagadia Taluka*, were duly completed during the year of report, and the Revised Settlement will come into force in that Taluka with effect from the year following, viz. the State year 1912-13, ending on the 30th June 1913. All field work in connection with similar operations for the *Valia Taluka*, was, also, duly completed during the year of report, and that for the *Gardeshwar Taluka* taken in hand at the commencement of the working season of 1912-13. With the introduction of revised settlements in the last mentioned two Talukas, the revision Survey settlement work of the State will be duly completed.

Extension of cultivation.

48. The usual details in regard to extension of cultivation, during the year under report, and during the year preceding, in State Rasti villages, (i. e. in the State villages under the Survey settlement in the Nandod, Bhalod, Jhagadia, Valia, and Gardeshwar Talukas, the Dediapada Taluka being still wholly Rani), are given in the following table :-

Year.	Lands relinquished.		New lands taken up for cultivation.		Nett improvement, i.e. excess of the area taken up for cultivation over the area thrown out of cultivation	
	Area	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area	Assessment.
	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs
1910-11	973	1,646	4,006	6,589	3,033	4,943
1911-12	816	1,419	6,301	8,695	5,485	7,276

Lands taken up for cultivation and those thrown out of cultivation during the year.

49. It will be seen from the above table that, in the Rasti part of the State, as specified in the last paragraph, 816 acres of land, bearing an assessment of Rs 1,419, were thrown out of cultivation during the year of report, as against 973 acres, assessed at Rs 1,646, during the year preceding, whilst the fresh areas taken up for cultivation were 6,301 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs 8,695, during the year under report, as against 4,006 acres, assessed at Rs 6,589, during the year preceding. The nett *improvement* for the year of report, i. e. the excess of the area taken up for cultivation, over that thrown out of cultivation, during the year, was 5,485 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs 7,276.

Total land revenue demand for the State year ending the 30th June 1912.

50. As shown in para : 14, above, the State year, for the collection of land revenue, as well as for all departmental and administrative purposes, is that ending on the 30th of June, and the total State Demand on account of land revenue of all descriptions, fixed and miscellaneous, and inclusive of the plough-tax revenue of the Rani as well as the revenue of lands under survey settlements in the Rasti, for the State year ending the 30th June 1912, was Rs 6,89,041, as against Rs 6,29,952, for the preceding year.

Land Revenue Demand, collections and balances.

51. The following table shows, in regard to the land revenue demand of Rs 6,89,041, shown above, for the year of report, (ending the 30th June 1912), the collections made, and remissions granted, during the year, and the balance remaining uncollected at the end of the year :-

Item.	Demand on account of the State year ending the 30th June 1912.	Collections on account of the demand mentioned in column 2.			Remissions of the year's revenue granted during the year	Uncollected balance on 30th June 1912, of the year's revenue.
		During the first nine months of the State year (from 1st July 1911 to 31st March 1912.)	During the last three months of the year (from 1st April 1912 to 30th June 1912)	Total.		
Land revenue	6,89,041-4-0	5,94,444-14-6	67,152-13-9	6,61,597-12-3	8,095-11-5	19,347-12-4

Remissions and Balances.

52. Although the season was, on the whole, a very favourable one, remissions, aggregating Rs 8,095-11-5, as shown in the above table, had to be granted here and there, as usual, owing to special local circumstances, the chief of which, for the year of report, was the necessity for remitting enhancements of assessments, in excess of 33 per cent, made by the Revision Survey Settlements of the Nandod and Bhalod Talukas, referred to in para, 46, above. Of the balance (Rs 19,347-12-4) which remained uncollected on 30th June 1912, on account of the land revenue demand for the year, the greater part has been collected, subsequent to that date.

Tagavi Advances.

53. The system which had previously been in vogue, on a very small scale, but which was very largely developed in the Famine year, 1899-1900, and the years immediately following the famine, and has been continued on an increasingly large scale since then, of freely granting advances to cultivators for the purchase of plough cattle, seed, &c., has been fully maintained during the year. No interest is charged on these advances to *Bhils and Dhankas*, and to cultivators belonging to other classes who might be in sufficiently poor circumstances to require the extension of that concession to them. In the case of the comparatively well-to-do cultivators of higher classes (Patidars, Bohras, Rajputs, Parsis, &c.,) interest is charged at the rate of six per cent. per annum. These advances are a great help, particularly to the Bhils and to other poorer classes of ryots, not only in connection with their agricultural work, but also in connection with their Forest work. The bullocks which they are enabled to purchase with the help of these Tagavi Advances, are largely employed in the transport of timber and other forest produce, cut by the Bhils and others in the State Forests, during a portion of the year when there is little or no agricultural work to be done by them, and this Forest work affords the Bhils, particularly of the Rani, no inconsiderable portion of the means of their livelihood. The system serves to keep these poor people free, to a considerable extent, from the clutches of the money-lender, and, on the other hand, it must be acknowledged, to their credit, this indulgence, of granting them interest-free advances, is gratefully appreciated by them, and is never abused. They are scrupulously honest in the matter of repaying the money thus advanced to them. They ask for an extension of time, in a straightforward manner, whenever they find it necessary to do so, but cases of " bad debts ", requiring to be written off, are very rare. The total amount granted on account of these Tagavi Advances, during the twelve months under report, was Rs 32,524, as against Rs 31,031, during the preceding twelve months.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

(i) *Legislation.*

Laws in force in the State.

54. Appendix II contains a complete list of the laws in force in the State. The only matter of importance in this connection, for the year of report, was the promulgation of more stringent regulations, than before, for the prevention of Forest fires.

(ii) *Civil Justice.*

Court of ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

55. There is only one court of ordinary original civil jurisdiction in the State, viz. the court of the Sir-Nyayadhish, which is held at Nandod during ten months in the year. During the remaining two months, May and January, it

is held at Bhalod, where a special Clerk of the Court, empowered to receive plaints, is stationed all the year round, and people belonging to the Bhalod Taluka, and the neighbouring Talukas of Jhagadia and Valia, have the option of either taking their plaints to Bhalod or bringing them to Nandod.

Mamlatdars' courts for Possessory suits.

56. There are six Mamlatdars' courts, one for each Taluka, presided over by the Taluka Thandar or Mahalkari, for the summary disposal of " Possessory suits " under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act.

Appellate and Revisional civil work. The Huzur court.

57. The Huzur court is the only appellate civil court, and hears applications for the revision of decisions passed by the Mamlatdars and of decisions and orders passed by the Sir-Nyayadhish's court, as well as regular appeals against the Sir-Nyayadhish's decisions in civil suits.

Original Civil suits filed and disposed of.

58. From the details given in Appendices X and XI, in regard to original Civil work done during the year, it will be seen that 675 suits were filed, during the year, which, added to the 508 remaining undisposed of at the end of the preceding year, made up a total of 1183 cases, out of which, 571 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 612 cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.

Details as to the manner of disposal of the cases decided during the year.

59. Of the 571 cases disposed of during the year, 124 were decided *ex parte*, 259 were admitted and compromised, 130 were struck off the file, and the balance, 58, were *contested cases*.

Nature and value of suits filed during the year.

60. The following table shows the nature of the transactions to which the 675 suits filed during the year related, and the value of the suits :-

(*a*) Description.

(1) In connection with money transactions.		509
(2) Relating to landed property	...	157
(3) Affecting other rights ...	...	9
		675

(*b*) Value

(1) Under	Rs.	100 — 499	cases	
(2)	„	„ 500 — 150	„	
(3)	„	„ 1000 — 21	„	
(4)	„	„ 5000 — 5	„	
				675

61. The following table gives details of the original civil work, mentioned in para: 58, above, for the year of report as compared with the year preceding :-

Comparison of the original work of the year with that of the year preceding.

Year.	Balance of undisposed of suits at the beginning of the year.	Suits filed during the year.	Total.	Suits disposed of during the year.	Balance remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.	Average duration of suits disposed of during the year.
1910-11	449	944	1,393	885	508	0-5-5$\frac{133}{885}$
1911-12	508	675	1,183	571	612	0-10-6$\frac{14}{571}$
Increase during the year of report.	59	0	0	0	104	0-5-0$\frac{441782}{505335}$
Decrease during the year of report.	0	269	210	314	0	0

62. The following table shows the manner of disposal of the cases dealt with during the year as compared with the year preceding :—

Comparison of the manner of disposal of the cases decided during the year under report and during the year preceding.

	1910-11	1911-12
(1) Decided *ex parte*	174	124
(2) Admitted and Compromised	465	259
(3) Struck off the file	193	130
(4) Contested cases	53	58
	885	571

63. Details in regard to the disposal of Summary Possession suits by the Taluka Thandars and Mahalkaris, under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, are given in the following table. The work appears, on the whole, to have been done satisfactorily. The usefulness of the Act, as affording means of speedy relief in cases of a class in regard to which *expeditious relief* is a matter of first importance is generally well appreciated, and the above object, viz. the granting of *expeditious relief*, seems to have been better attended to, and there was less cause for complaint on that score of granting adjournments for the *convenience of Pleaders*, during the year under report than there was during the year preceding, as shown in para: 43 of the Report for that year :—

Possessory suits under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act.

Year.	Balance of undisposed of cases at the commencement of the year.	Cases filed during the year.	Total.	Cases disposed of during the year.	Balance undisposed of at the end of the year.
1910–11	7	169	176	167	9
1911–12	9	144	153	143	10
Increase.	2	0	0	0	1
Decrease.	0	25	23	24	0

Appellate and Revisional Civil work of the Hazur Court.

64. The number of regular appeals, against the Sir-Nyayadhish's decisions in civil suits, disposed of by the Hazur court, during the year of report, was 13, as against 9, during the year preceding. Out of the 13 appeals disposed of during the year of report, the Sir-Nyayadhish's decision was upheld in 10 cases, modified in 1, and reversed in 2. Eight applications for the revision of Mamlatdars' decisions in Possessory suits came before the Hazur Court, during the year of report, as against 3, during the year preceding. Of the 8 cases, the Mamlatdars' decisions were upheld in 5 cases, amended in 1, and reversed in 1, whilst one case was remanded for further enquiry.

(iii) *Registration.*

Registration work.

65. The Town Magistrate at Nandod and the Special Clerk of the Court at Bhalod are also "Sub-Registrars" for the registration of documents, the former for the Nandod, Gardeshvar and Dediapada Talukas, and the latter for Bhalod, Jhagadia and Valia. Appendix XIV gives details of the work done by the Department during the year under report as compared with the year preceding. From this it will be seen that 992 documents, affecting property of the value of Rs 5,91,507 were registered during the year under report, as against 867 documents, affecting property of the value of Rs4,86,134, during the year preceding. The bulk of the documents registered were mortgage deeds, and these were, mostly, *not new mortgages*, but related to transactions which affected lands which had already been mortgaged in the past, but were redeemed and remortgaged with others, for a larger consideration, or for other reasons affecting the relations between the parties to the transactions concerned.

(iv) *Criminal Justice.*

Constitution and jurisdiction of criminal courts.

66. The Sir-Nyayadhish has the powers of a District Magistrate, and also exercises jurisdiction as Assistant Sessions Judge, in criminal matters, sentences passed by him, in the latter capacity, being subject to confirmation by the

Huzur Court, if in excess of three years' imprisonment. The Thandar of the Jhagadia Taluka is a Magistrate of the First Class, disposing of the first class magisterial cases of the Bhalod and Valia Talukas in addition to doing the entire magisterial work of his own Taluka. The other Thandars and Mahalkaris are also Magistrates for their respective Talukas, exercising, generally, the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class. For the town of Nandod there is a special "Town Magistrate" who does the Magisterial work of the Taluka, as well as the town, of Nandod, and disposes of first class cases from the Gardeshvar and Dediapada Mahals.

Criminal appeals.

67. Appeals from the decision of all the subordinate Magistrates lie to the Sir-Nyayadhish, whilst the Huzur Court hears appeals from the Sir-Nyayadhish's original decisions, as also second appeals from his appellate decisions.

Offences dealt with by the Magistrates.

68. The total number of offences of all descriptions, *non-cognizable* as well as cognizable, reported to the Magistrates, was 949, during the year under report, as against 738, during the year preceding. Adding to these figures, the balance of undisposed of cases at the commencement of each year, viz 97 at the commencement of 1911-12, as against 34 that remained at the commencement of 1910-11, the totals come to 1,046, for the year of report, as against 772 for the year preceding. Out of these, 985 cases were disposed of during the year of report, as against 675 during the year preceding, leaving, at the end of the year of report, 61 undisposed of cases, as against 97 at the end of the year preceding.

Number of accused persons dealt with by the Magistrates.

69. The total number of accused persons, including those concerned in " non-cognizable " cases as well as persons accused of " cognizable " offences, was 1,624, during the year of report, as against 1,191, during the year preceding. The following table gives the results for each year

	1910-11	1911-12	
(1) Discharged without being put upon trial.	325	409	The bulk of these are in connection with petty non-cognizable cases, vide para : 70, below.
(2) Acquitted after trial.	547	909	
(3) Convicted	192	258	
(4) Transferred.	0	0	
(5) Remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.	127	48	
	1191	1624	

" Non-cognizable " crime.

70. With reference to the last two paragraphs, it is necessary to observe that the figures dealt with in them relate to *non-cognizable* as well as to cognizable crime, and that cases falling under the former category (including cases of insult, assault, petty hurt, and the like) largely predominate. Many of these cases are compromised by the parties concerned, and this accounts for the large proportion of accused persons shown under the heads " Dis-

charged " and " acquitted " in the table in para 69, above. The more serious description of crime, *cognizable cases*, with which alone the Police have to deal, included in, and forming but a small proportion of, the figures given in the last two paragraphs, will be separately dealt with in the next section which relates to the work of the Police during the year.

Appellate criminal work during the year.

71. Twenty one appeals from the decisions of the subordinate Magistrates were disposed of by the Sir-Nyayadhish, during the year, with the following results

(1)	Magistrate's decision	reversed in	3 cases
(2)	" "	modified "	3 cases
(3)	" "	confirmed "	13 cases
(4)	" "	proceedings quashed "	2 cases

The Huzur Court disposed of eight appeals against the Sir-Nyayadhish's decisions, appellate as well as original, in four of which the Sir-Nyayadhish's decision was modified and in four confirmed.

(v) POLICE.

(*a*) *Police Establishments.*

Strength of the ordinary District Police Force.

72. The strength of the ordinary permanent District Police Force of the State remained the same as last year, viz.—

1	Superintendent.
1	Inspector.
6	Sub-Inspectors.
6	Jamadars.
9	Havaldars.
22	Naiks.
156	Constables.
16	Mounted Police, viz 1 Defedar and 15 Sowars.
Total 217	(Exclusive of the Police force employed, for their respective Estates, by the Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi).

Appendix IV gives details in regard to the different grades of Police officers and men, the pay of each grade, and the discipline, education, &c., of the Force.

Sagbara and Vadi Police.

73. The strength officers and men of the Sagbara Police was 25, and that of Vadi 5,

The " Fouz " or *quasi* Auxiliary District Police.

74. Many of the duties performed elsewhere by members of the District Police Force, such as furnishing guard for the Huzur Treasury, the Jail. the Palace, &c, providing Escorts, and the like, are here performed by men belonging to the "Fouz" (or "Military") which consists of

(1)	A "Paltan" (or " Infantry"), non-commissioned officers and men		101
(2)	Two Mounted corps,		
	(*a*) 20 "Risala" Sowars	}	45
	(*b*) 25 "Bindressi" Sowars		
		Total	146

75. There is, besides, a Band consisting of 16 men, which is attached to the "Paltan".

The Band.

76. In so far as the duties performed by them are concerned, the men of the "Paltan" and of the Risala and "Bindressi" mounted corps, although, on ceremonial occasions, they serve also for purposes of display, form a sort of an auxiliary Police Force, and if it were not for the help rendered by them in performing duties generally falling, elsewhere, on the ordinary District Police Force, as shown in para: 74, above, the strength of the latter, as given in para: 72, above, would have to be considerably increased.

Duties of the "Fouz".

77. For the performance of Abkari Police duties, a separate Establishment is maintained consisting of a guard of one head constable and seven constables under the Distillery Inspector, and twelve constables attached to the six Abkari and Opium Preventive Inspectors.

Abkari Police.

78. The following table gives details in regard to the cost of maintaining the Forces employed by the State, as shown in paras 72, 74, and 77, above, for the performance of regular Police duties and of duties falling, elsewhere, on the regular Police.

Cost of maintaining the several forces referred to in paras 72, 74, and 77.

Force.	Number of men			Cost	
	Foot	Mounted	Total.	1910–11	1911–12
1 The ordinary District Police Force (Para : 72, above)	201	16	217	Rs 37,751	Rs 38,710
2 "Paltan", "Risala" and "Bindressi" Corps (Para : 74, above)	101	45	146	26,515*	26,314*
3 Abkari Police Constables (Para: 77, above) (Not including the Distillery and the Abkari Inspectors)	20	0	20	1,506	1,709
Total	322	61	383	65,772	66,733

79. The cost of the Sagbara and Vadi Police, referred to in para: 73, above, which is not included in the above table, and which falls on the Vasawas of the two Estates, came, respectively, to Rs 1,949 and Rs 552, during the year under report.

Cost of Sagbara and Vadi Police.

*not including the cost of the Fouz kucheri, the Band, and other branches under the control of the Fouz Department.

80. The details given in paras : 72 @ 79, above, take no account of the "*Village Police*", an important and numerous body of public servants forming the permanent village establishments, serving always in their *own villages,* and not liable to transfer from village to village. This service, is, in many cases, hereditary, and is remunerated by the grant of rent-free "service lands" or by cash, the former predominating. Men belonging to the "village service" having, thus, a permanent interest in the village, and a sort of *permanent local importance,* have a greater sense of the responsibility attaching to their position, and are trusted to a larger extent, than would be the case with mere *stipendiary* servants, of corresponding positions, who would not be so closely, or so permanently, identified with the village in which they might happen to be serving. Guarding the State revenue collected by the Talati, or village accountant, conveying it to the Taluka Treasury, looking after State property in their village, and other duties involving considerable responsibility, are entrusted to them, and are, as a rule, faithfully performed. In regard to the preservatian of peace and order in the village, the carrying out of any sanitary measures that might be required, and to all matters connected with the economy of village administration generally, the village Patels, and the members of the village Police subordinate to them, form a most valuable and indispensable body of public servants, whilst in the matter of *detection of crime,* the District Police would often be helpless without their assistance.

Village Police.

81. The details required to be furnished in regard to the several classes of village Police are given in the following table —

Classes of the village Police and the strength of each class.

		Number
1	Police Patels (Heads of the village Police Establishments)	206
2	Police "Vasavas" (Bhil Police Patels in Bhilori villages and heads of the village watchmen's establishments in some of the other villages)	417
3	"Vartanias" (village watchmen, or the ordinary village Policemen) ...	732
4	"Rakhás" (special field watchmen maintained in some villages)	54
	Total	1409

82. The classes of village servants mentioned in the last paragraph perform exclusively, or almost exclusively, police duties. There are other village servants, enumerated below, who, though not strictly, Police, are useful (besides doing their own ordinary duties) in connection with the maintenance of order in the village, and who, in any emergency, would be expected to co-operate with the village Police proper. The following table gives a list of these —

Other village servants partially useful in performing village Police duties.

1.	"Ughratdars" (Revenue Patels)	...	97
2	Revenue "Vasavas"	...	172
3	"Matadar" Patels	...	78
4	"Kotwals"	...	232
5	"Vethias"	...	91
6	"Dhers"	...	441
7	"Bhangis"	...	175
8	Others	...	27

Total 1313

The remuneration enjoyed by these men is mainly for the performance of certain specified duties assigned to each class. Thus, the "Ughratdars" and "Matadars" assist the Talati in the collection of the State revenue and in the inspection of fields and boundary marks; the village Kotwal fetches water, or chops wood; the Vethias are for carrying loads; the Dhers and Bhangis besides attending to work in connection with village sanitation, perform duties as guides and as village messengers, carrying reports in connection with crimes, calling people required in connection with Police investigations, &c, as well as with other matters, to the village chowra, and the like. Though, thus employed for certain specific duties, all are, as stated above, useful, to a certain extent, for Police work, and would always be expected to co-operate with the regular village Police in any emergency.

Remuneration to village servants.

83. The remuneration of the several classes of village servants enumerated in the last two paragraphs, comes to Rs 57,729, per annum, as shown below;

(1) Cash	...	...	...	... Rs 4,357-10
(2) Assessment of rent-free lands assigned for the performance of service	...	...	...	Rs53,371- 7

Total Rs57,729- 1

"Talatis" &c. excluded from the "village servants" dealt with in this chapter.

84. The Talatis, or stipendiary village accountants, who keep the village records and accounts and collect the village land revenue, and their Havaldars (Peons), are, of course, entirely excluded from the "village servants" dealt with in this chapter.

Ratio of Police to Population and Area.

85. The following table gives the information required to be furnished in regard to the ratio of Police to population and area;-

Number of men.	*Ratio* to *population* (1,61,606)according to general census of 1911	*Ratio* to *Area* (1517½ square miles,)
I. Regular District Police (Paras: 72 and 73,above) (217+25+5=247 men.)	1·5 men per 1000 of the population.	16·3 men per 100 square miles.
II. Regular District Police with the addition of the "auxiliary force" ("Fouz") mentioned in para: 74, and the Abkari Police mentioned in para: 77 (247+146+20=413 men.)	2·6 per -Do-	27·2 per -Do-
III. With the addition of the village Police proper, shown in the table in para: 81 (413+1409=1822 men.)	11·3 per -Do-	120· per -Do-
IV. With the addition of the village servants referred to in the table in para: 82. (1822+1313=3135 men.)	19·4 per -Do-	206·5 per -Do-

86. Members of the Ordinary District Police Force, referred to in para: 72, above, are armed with muzzle-loading muskets, or carbines, and bayonets, in the case of the foot Police, and with swords and cavalry pattern carbines in the case of Police Sowars.

Weapons of the District Police Force.

(*b*) *Working of the Police.*

87. Appendix V gives details in regard to the working of the Police in the matter of detection of crime and the bringing of offenders to justice. The following abstract will show the number of cognizable cases reported to the Police and the extent to which they were successful in their investigation of those cases, during the year under report as compared with the year preceding.

Detection of crime.

	1910–11	1911–12
1. Number of cognizable cases reported to the Police.	191	249
2. Number of cases struck off, with the sanction of the Magistrates, as "no crime".	16	23
3. Number of cases found to be noncognizable. ...	6	9
4. Balance- "True cases".	169	217
5. Number of persons arrested by the Police in the above "True cases"	241	309
6. Number of persons released, by the Police, &c. ...	4	9

7. Number sent up before the Magistrates for trial...	237	300
8. Number convicted.	117	151
9. Acquitted or Discharged.	74	115
10. Remaining undisposed of, with the Magistrates, at the end of the year.	46	34
	237	300

Increase in cognizable crime during the year of report.

88. As will be seen from the above table, there was an appreciable increase in cognizable crime during the year under report as compared with the year preceding. This is due exclusively to the fact that owing to the famine, and particularly the fodder famine, prevailing in parts of Gujrat, Kathiawar, Palanpur,&c., during the year of report, there was a large influx of foreigners into the State, e.g. people accompanying cattle brought for grazing, those who had come for cutting grass, and aimless wanderers in search of labour. The last two classes of temporary immigrants, and, particularly, the last, were responsible for a considerable proportion of the increase of 48 cognizable cases (217–169 as shown in the table in the last paragraph).

Percentage of persons convicted to number arrested and to number sent up for trial.

89. The details furnished in para: 87, above, give the proportion of the number of persons convicted to the "number arrested" at 48.87 per cent., for the year under report, as against 48.55 per cent., for the year preceding, whilst that of convictions to the number sent up for trial was 50.33 per cent., for the year of report as against 49.37 for the year preceding.

Serious crime.

90. The following table shows the number of offences falling under the head of "serious crime" for the twelve months under report and the preceding twelve months.

	1910–11	1911–12
Murder	4	2
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	1	2
Robbery and Dacoity ...	0	1
	5	5

Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.

91. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was only 31.44 for the year of report as against 44.38 for the year preceding. The small proportion for the year of report is due to the influx, referred to in para : 88, above, owing to the famine which prevailed during the year in parts of Gujrat, Kathiawar, &c., of a very large number of foreigners into the State. Amongst these temporary immigrants, there were, as might be expected, many bad characters and habitual offenders to whom most of the thefts committed during the year were traceable, but whose rapid movements from one territory into another rendered detection most difficult, and, often, impossible.

(vi) *The Fouz Department.*

The "Fouz" or "Military" Department.

92. Under the "Fouz", or "Military", Department, are maintained the following three corps, already referred to in para : 74, above.

(1)	The "Paltan" ("Military")	...	101	men.
(2)	"Risala" Sowars	...	20	"
(3)	"Bindressi" Sowars	...	25	"
			146	

The chief duties performed by these men, besides serving on ceremonial occasions, are those of an "Auxiliary Police Force", as shown in the paragraph above quoted.

Arms.

93. The "Infantry", or "Paltan" are armed with weapons similar to those of the foot Police, and the Risala with the same weapons as Police Sowars (vide para : 86, above), with lances in addition. The "Bindressi" Sowars are not, at present, an armed corps.

Other branches of the "Fouz Department".

94. Besides the three corps above referred to, and the State Band, the Fouz Department has also charge of the State Veterinary Department, the State Stables, the "Kothár", Stores department, and several other minor departments, and expenditure on account of all of them is included under the head "Military Department" in Appendix XXII.

(vii) *The Jail Department.*

Jail and Lock-ups in the State.

95. There is a Central Jail at Nandod and a Lock-up at each of the Taluka head-quarter stations other than Nandod. The lock-ups are intended mainly for under-trial prisoners but are also availed of for the confinement of convicts sentenced to not more than fifteen days' imprisonment.

Cost of the Department.

96. The total cost of the Department was Rs 8,095, during the year under report as against Rs 5,242 during the year preceding. Almost the whole of this expenditure was on account of the Nandod Jail the cost of which came to Rs 8,036 for the year of report as against Rs 5,211 for the year preceding, the smallness of the expenditure on account of lock-ups being due to the fact that charges on account of the maintenance of all under-trial prisoners are not included in the expenditure under this head but are shown under the head of "Law and Justice".

Reasons for increase in expenditure.

97. The increased cost of the Nandod Jail, as indicated by the figures given in the last paragraph, for the year under report as compared with the year preceding, was due, exclusively, (1) to the payment, during the year of report, of certain bills on account of expenditure incurred during the preceding year, (2) to the purchase of large quantities of yarn for the Jail Factory, and (3) to the increased number of prisoners.

98. The daily average number of convicts undergoing sentences in the Nandod Jail was 50.10, for the year under report, as against 43.52 for the year preceding. The following table compares the Jail population (*convicted prisoners*) for the two years.

Number of prisoners in the Nandod Jail.

		1910–11	1911–12
Number at the beginning of the year	...	44	43
New admissions during the year ...	...	61	79
	Total	105	122
Number released during the year ...	...	62	74
Number remaining at the end of the year	...	43	48

99. The larger number of admissions, and the higher daily average, for the year of report as compared with the year preceding, are attributable to the increase, already referred to, in the volume of crime, due, mostly, to the influx of people belonging to the criminal classes (as well as others) from outside the State on account of the famine which prevailed during the year of report, in parts of Gujrat, Kathiawar, &c.

Reasons for increase in the Jail population.

100. Convicts sentenced to not less than six months' imprisonment are given the benefit of the good conduct marks system. 15 convicts obtained remissions of their sentences, under these Rules, during the year of report, as against 18 during the year preceding. The number of prisoners who were either finally released or who had remissions of their sentences granted to them in connection with the Delhi Durbar, on the 12th December 1911, was 50.

Good conduct marks.

101. Employment is found for short term prisoners in the State Gardens. Other convicts are employed, in the Jail Factory, in the manufacture of Carpets, cloth of various descriptions, cane-work, and the like. The total realizations from convict labour came to Rs 1939, during the year under report, as against Rs 1258, during the year preceding.

Convict labour.

102. The average gross expenditure per prisoner, per annum, was Rs 160–6–5, for the year of report, as against Rs 114-12-4, for the year preceding The figures for the average *nett expenditure*, for the two years, being, respectively, Rs 121–11–2, and Rs 87–4–7. The increase exhibited by the above figures is due entirely to the first two reasons given in para: 97, above. Were the facts given therein eliminated from the accounts, the averages for the two years would exhibit no variance.

Average expenditure per prisoner per annum.

103. The health of the prisoners continued to be excellent throughout the year.

Health of the prisoners.

104. The Jail was visited, during the year of report, by the Commissioner, N. D., who was pleased to place on record the following remark –

Visits to the Jail by High Officers of Government.

"I visited the Jail this morning with His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, and was much impressed with the neatness and orderliness of the Jail and everything connected with it. The factory was especially interesting to me; the work done in it struck me as exceptionally good".

(*viii*) *Extradition.*

Surrender of prisoners to, and by, other States and Districts.

105. The number of persons surrendered, under existing extradition arrangements, to other Native States and to British Districts, was 7, during the year of report, as against 1, during the year preceding. Of the seven persons surrendered during the year, two were convicted and four acquitted, the result in the case of one not having yet been communicated to the State.

Similarly, four persons were surrendered to this State by other States and Districts, during the year under report, as compared with the same number during the year preceding. Of the four persons surrendered during the year of report, two were convicted and two acquitted and discharged.

(*ix*) *Municipal matters.*

Nandod Town Municipality.

106. There is a Municipality in the town of Nandod, which is managed as a State department, and the chief source of whose revenue is a light octroi duty, to-gether with rents and sale proceeds of lands assigned to the Municipality, in the town of Nandod and cattle pound receipts in the town, whilst the only items debited to the Municipality in the State accounts are charges in connection with town conservancy, street lighting, and watering, and with the maintenance of the wards, fire-engine, and office establishments. Such items as the construction and maintenance of roads within municipal limits, the Nandod Town water works, and the like, which are really items of municipal concern, are managed by the Public Works Department, and expenditure on account of them debited to that Department. The Medical and Educational institutions of the town are, also, entirely independent of the Municipality.

Municipal Revenue.

107. Municipal revenues (including Octroi duty, sale-proceeds and rents of lands assigned to the Municipality, town cattle pound receipts, &c.,) came to ₨5,302, for the year under report, as against ₨7,855, during the year preceding- the reason for the decrease being delay, by the Octroi contractor, in the payment of one of his instalments.

Expenditure on account of the Municipality.

108. Details of Municipal Expenditure on account of the two years are given below:-

	1910-11	1911-12
(1) Conservancy; road-watering; lighting; and fire-engine, wards, and general Establishment charges. (Debited, in the State accounts, to the Municipal Department).	6,607	6,611

(2) Maintenance of roads within Municipal limits and repairs to latrines and other Municipal buildings (debited to the Public Works Department).	4,920	5,646
(3) Maintenance charges, &c., of the Nandod Town Water-works (debited to the Public Works Department).	4,616	6,900
	16143	19157

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The Monsoon.

109. The chief feature of the Season which, on the whole, was a favourable one, was a *very moderate* but well distributed, rainfall, well maintained throughout the monsoon with the exception of the month of October during which no rain was registered in any part of the State. This deficiency, by no means an uncommon one of late years, was however, amply supplied during the next month. The monsoon commenced sufficiently early, the first fall of rain having occurred on the 3rd of June (21 cents). On the 10th, there was a further fall of 36 cents, followed by 10 cents the day after, and the monsoon commenced in right earnest on the 12th of June, with a fall of 2.75 Inches. On the 14th there was another good fall of 2.46 Inches, and on the 16th, of 1.21 Inch. There were smaller falls on other days, and the month closed with a moderate, but exceedingly useful and well-distributed, total of 8·35 Inches, which permitted of very satisfactory and timely sowings. The germination was very satisfactory, and the absence of excessive rain preserved the young crops from the choking growth of rank vegetation which is such a marked feature of those years in which the rainfall about this time is heavy. The crops were looking nice and healthy all along, although July was a month of somewhat scanty rainfall, the total for the month having been only 3.43 Inches. But it was timely and well-distributed, and preserved the crops in good condition. An excellent fall of 3.19 Inches on the 3rd of August was very welcome as ensuring the safety of the crops for the time being. The total for August was 6.24 Inches of very timely and exceedingly useful rain. September had a moderate fall of 4.53 Inches. October was entirely rainless, and considerable damage, particularly to the Rabi crops, would have been the consequence of this, had it not been for a very timely and useful concluding fall of 84 cents. (It was heavier outside Nandod, having been 1.70 Inch in Jhagadia and was very useful for the late Rabi crops which are grown on a more extensive scale in that Taluka than in others). The total rainfall of the Season, 23.39 Inches (as registered at Nandod), was, as already shown, very moderate, but every drop of it was most useful, none of the rain having fallen when it was not wanted, and the timely character of the various falls throughout the Monsoon, always saved the situation at each stage.

Monthly rainfall as compared with previous years.

110. The following table compares the monthly fall of rain during the year under report with that during the preceding four years as registered at the Nandod Hospital.

Month.	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
April	0.04	0	0.17	0	0
May	0	0	0.34	0	0
June	2.72	4.19	7.09	15.70	8.35
July	12.38	19.44	16.80	12.99	3.43
August ...	14.93	7.88	8.74	9.52	6.24
September ...	0.08	1.33	6.68	0.36	4.53
October ...	0	0	0	2.31	0
November ...	0.01	0	0	2.92	0.84
December ...	0	0	0.10	0	0
January ...	0·23	0	0.08	0.32	0
February ...	0	0	0	0	0
March	0.14	0	0	0.52	0
Total.	30.53	32.84	40.00	44.64	23.39

Total rainfall of the year as compared with the past ten years and with the average for that period.

111. Comparision is made, in the following table, of the total rainfall of the year with that of the preceding ten years, and with the average for that period. It will be seen that the rainfall of the year of report (23 39 Inches) was much below the average (34.69 Inches). The year to which the rainfall of the year of report most nearly approximates was the year 1904-5 during which the registered rainfall was not more than 24.93 Inches. That, too, however, was, like the year under report, a good year, the very moderate rainfall of the year having been, seasonable and well-distributed, though to a somewhat smaller extent than was the rainfall of the year of report.

Year.	Rainfall.
1901- 2	27.57
1902- 3	33.59
1903- 4	46.33
1904- 5	24.93
1905- 6	26.87
1906- 7	39.67
1907- 8	30.53
1908- 9	32 84
1909-10	40.00
1910-11	44.64
Total	346.97
Average for the ten years.	34.69
1911-12	23.39

Rain during the year, at Taluka Stations other than Nandod.

112. The details given in paras: 109 @ 111, above, represent the rainfall as registered at the Nandod Civil Hospital. Rain-Guages are kept at the Taluka Dispensaries also, and the rainfall registered at these stations, during the year of report, compares as shown below with that

registered at Nandod.

	Rainfall for 1911-12 (1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912)
Nandod	23.39 Inches
Bhalod	26.93 "
Jhagadia	26.88 "
Valia	24.40 "
Gardeshvar	21.47 "
Dediapada	37.24 "

Effect of the rainfall of the year under report on the crops grown in the State.

113. Very moderate as was the rainfall of the year, it was, as already shown, extremely seasonable at all points and well-distributed. As such, it was very favourable to cotton, by far, the most extensively cultivated, and the most paying, of the crops grown in the State, and to Bajri, another crop which thrives most in years of moderate rainfall, and which did particularly well during the year under report. "Sown" rice was a moderately good crop, on the whole, but suffered considerably in some places, particularly in Gardeshvar, whilst of "transplanted" rice, which is grown only in portions of the Valia Taluka of the State, there was none. This crop requires a great deal of water, and owing to the year's rainfall having been too scanty for it, it was practically impossible to attempt transplantation at all. In place of "transplanted" rice, however, Rabi Jowar was sown, and, on a smaller scale, other Rabi crops. Rabi Jowar was a very good crop throughout the State, though the earlier – *Kharif* – Jowar had suffered somewhat in many parts of the State. Tobacco also did very well. On the whole, it must thankfully be acknowledged, there was no ground for serious anxiety at any time, and the outturn of most of the important crops was fully up to normal.

Chief crops.

114. The principal crops grown in the State are, in the order of their importance according to extent of cultivation, as shown below –

1 Cotton.

2 Jowar. ("Kharif" and "Rabi").

3 Rice ("transplanted rice" in a portion of the Valia Taluka, "sown rice" in the rest of that Taluka and in the whole of the other five Talukas).

4 Bajri

5 Kodra,

6 Cajan pea (Toor).

7 Til (Sesamum).

8	Castor seeds.	
9	Gram.	Pulses.
10	Moong.	
11	Ooreed.	
12	Tobacco.	

The less important crops according to "extent of cultivation".

115. Tobacco, one of the most valuable crops, is one of the least in extent, its cultivation being confined to a few villages of the Nandod, Bhalod, and Jhagadia Talukas. That grown in the rich alluvial lands known as the "Govali Bet lands", in the Jhagadia Taluka, is reputed to be of a very superior quality. Sugarcane has almost disappeared. It was not so very long ago that it was one of the most important crops of a few villages, particularly in the Nandod Taluka. But it is a very expensive crop to raise, and requires a vast amount of trouble. It has gradually given place to cotton which requires no artificial irrigation, needs comparatively little expense and trouble, and yields speedy and certain returns, far exceeding in value those yielded by any other crop commonly grown in the State. Wheat cultivation is almost a negligeable quantity in so far as this State is concerned. "Morio" and "Banti", two inferior food grains, are confined to the hilly tract, whilst "Makai" ("Maize" or "Indian Corn") is grown all over the State, though not as a food grain, and its cultivation is confined to "Vadas" ("compounds", or small patches of ground generally used for growing vegetables, &c.). The chief fruit trees are mango, Mowra, and Ryan. The last mentioned is confined to parts only of the Nandod and Bhalod Talukas. Mango and Mowra are common all over the State. Of toddy producing trees, the brab-tree abounds in all parts of the State. The date tree is common only in the Dediapada Taluka and in parts of Valia.

Acreage under the different crops grown in the State.

116. The following table gives the acreage under the different crops grown in the State, for the year under report as compared with the year preceding. The details given in the table embrace

(1) State Rasti villages under the Survey Settlement.

(2) State Rani villages under the "Halbandi", or plough-tax system.

(3) "Dumala", or alienated, villages, Rasti and Rani.

And it is necessary to explain that the information furnished is fairly accurate and reliable in so far as it affects villages in the first of the three classes above enumerated, and only approximately so in respect of villages under the other two classes.

	Crop		1910-11	1911-12
			Acres G.	Acres G.
1	Cotton	... ...	89,231-11	97,055-34
2	Juvar	... ...	34,139- 0	38,032-24
3	Rice	... ...	19,726-11	17,654-10
4	Bajri	... ...	15,359-32	16,780-34
5	Kodra	... ...	11,734-15	11,795-20
6	Toor (Cajan Pea)	... ...	12,215-17	11,834-14
7	Til (Sesamum)	... ...	4,572- 5	4,751- 7
8	Castor seeds	... ...	3,878- 6	2,740-20
9	Mung } Pulses	...	1,863-37	1,740- 1
10	Ooreed }	...	925-22	576-19
11	Gram	... ...	1,946- 8	864-29
12	Tobacco	... ...	1,743-24	1,363-31
13	Banti	... ...	1,474-29	1,400-30
14	Morio	...	2,151-38	1,567-18
15	Wheat	... ...	769-25	142-34
16	Vegetable and other garden produce	...	581- 6	516-32
17	Others.	... ...	10,886- 1	10,628- 6
		Total	2,13,199- 7	2,19,446- 3
		Deduct land twice cropped	1,912- 6	86-29
		Nett area cropped	2,11,287- 1	2,19,359-14

117. The above table will show that the area sown with cotton, which, as already stated, is the most important, and the most remunerative, of the crops grown in the State, again exhibits a large increase. With one exception, viz that of the year 1908-9, the area under this crop has gone on steadily increasing from year to year subsequent to the Famine years (1899-1900 and 1901-2) as the following figures will show-

Cotton.

Year	Acres under cotton.
1902-3	* 31,612
1903-4	33,869
1904-5	50,252
1905-6	60,523
1906-7	67,296
1907-8	76,946
1908-9	71,029
1909-10	78,262
1910-11	89,231
1911-12	97,055

* In the few years immediately preceding the famine the area was about the same as this. Prior to that it used to be much less than this figure, though, even then, there was an upward tendency observable from year to year.

113. It has been shown in para: 90 of the Report for 1910-11 that, during that year as well as during the latter part of the year preceding it, the prices ruling for cotton were as high as Rs 150 per Bhar (=960 lbs) of "Kapas" (unginned cotton). The same high rate was nearly maintained during the year under report also, during which the rates realized varied between Rs 140 and 150 per Bhar.

Prices realized for cotton

119. The yield of cotton in the best soil is as high as one Bhar (=960 lbs) per acre. In inferior soils, it is, of course, less. Half a Bhar (=480lbs) per acre would be a very fair average to take, and this average has always been adopted, in normal years, in estimating the total yield of the crop grown in the State in any particular year. The yield of the 97,055 acres sown with cotton during the year of report would, at this rate, be 48,527½ Bhars, and, calculating the value of this at the *lower* of the two rates mentioned in the last paragraph, viz at Rs140 per Bhar, the approximate value of the year's cotton crop would come to about Rs67,93,850, or quite ten times the State's land revenue demand, on all accounts, for the year, which, as shown in para: 50, above, was Rs6,89,041. In other words, after paying the State every pie of its demand, for the year, on account of land revenue of all descriptions, "miscellaneous" as well as "fixed", and for the Rani tract as well as the Rasti, the cultivators of the State, *as a body*, had a surplus of considerably over sixty-one, lakhs of rupees to represent the value of their own labour, the cost of cultivation, and the profits of cultivation, out of their realizations *from this one crop only*. And, in addition, the full value of *all the other crops* raised by them remained with them.

Yield of cotton, and approximate value of the year's cotton crop.

(b) *Wages of labour and prices of food grains.*

120. Wages of labour generally remained at the high level they have reached during recent years. On account of there being less weeding to be done in the fields, however, during the year under report, there was proportionately less demand for that kind of "unskilled" agricultural labour. On the other hand, however, there was a considerably larger demand for grass cutting labourers, and this was particularly the case in the Jhagadia Taluka where, the local population not sufficing, a large number of outside labourers had come for cutting grass for export, and this was, more or less, the case with some of the other Talukas also.

Rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labour.

121. As explained in previous reports, the comparative dearness of food-grains costs the labourer more than it used to do for his living, and a corresponding rise in the wages he must demand is inevitable. Another reason is that many who formerly lived exclusively by labour, have now become small landholders, survey occupants of land, on their own account, and are, therefore, neither available, nor under the necessity, to work for others. Another reason is a marked, and continuing, improvement in the condition,

Causes for the high level at which wages of labour have remained during recent years.

and the mode of living, of the labouring classes. They *need* more for supplying their wants, and must *earn* more.

122. The rates of labour as given in the following table may be taken as those ordinarily prevalent. During a portion of the year, however, particularly during the grass cutting season, they were much higher than those shown in the table.

Details.

Class of labourers.	Nandod Taluka.	Bhalod Taluka.	Jhagadia Taluka.	Valia Taluka.	Gardeshwar Taluka.	Dediapada Taluka.	Remarks.
Agricultural labourer.	*0- 3-0	0- 3-0	0- 4-0	*0- 3-0	0- 3-0	0- 2-0	* In addition to one meal. † These skilled workmen have, in the case of these two talukas, to be brought from outside the Taluka, and have, to be provided with food in addition to the ordinary wage
Ordinary labourer. ...	0- 6-0	0- 2-6	0- 3-0	0- 4-0	0- 4-0 †	0- 4-0 †	
Bricklayer.	1- 0-0	0-12-0	0-12 0	0-12-0	0-12-0 †	1- 4-0 †	
Carpenter	1- 0-0	0-12-0	0-12-0	0-12-0	1- 0-0 †	1- 4-0 †	
Blacksmith	1- 0-0	0-10-0	0- 8-0	0-12-0	0-12-0	1- 0-0	
Tailor	1- 0-0	0-10-0	0-12-0	0- 8-0	0	0	

123. Appendix XVIII gives the prices prevailing during the month of March of the year under report, as compared with the same month of the year preceding, in regard to the food-grains, &c., specified in Agency letter No. 284 dated the 28th May 1898. In the following table are given the *average prices* for the whole of the year of report as compared with the average prices prevailing during each of the preceding twelve years, the first of which was the "famine year" of Samvat 1956. For the year under report, it will be seen that the high prices referred to in para 93 of the last Report were not only maintained, but were, in several cases, exceeded. As stated in that paragraph, the whole question is as complex as it is interesting, and merits all the attention that is being, and that can be, given to it. "Two reasons", for prices remaining at such a high level, "stand foremost, viz.– (1) the steady encroachments made by cotton cultivation on the areas formerly availed of for raising crops of food grains, and (2) the unquestionable effect of Railways in levelling the prices of produce everywhere".

Appendix XVIII

Name of food grain.	Lbs. per rupee during												
	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-1902	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912
Bajri ...	15	19 1/16	27 5/16	30 1/2	42	27 1/16	24	23 5/16	19 3/4	19 3/16	23	20 1/4	19 1/4
Ooreed ...	16	17 1/4	18 13/16	22 3/4	25 5/16	27 1/16	23 1/2	21 9/16	19 5/16	18 5/8	20 1/16	22	20 3/4
Mung ...	16	18 3/16	20 5/16	20 3/16	27 1/16	33 1/16	24 5/8	24 1/8	23 3/8	18 5/8	26 1/8	32 5/8	24 7/8
Til ...	9	10 3/16	12 1/2	13 1/2	19 3/16	15 5/16	11 7/16	11 5/8	8 5/8	10 7/16	11 7/16	10 3/16	9 9/16
Gram ...	17	16 1/8	14 1/16	17	25 1/4	33 5/16	22 5/8	21	18 5/8	16 5/8	18 5/8	22 1/2	23 1/4
Toor (Split) Dal...	13	14	16	18 9/16	19 5/16	20 3/16	16 1/4	16 3/4	15 7/16	13 1/16	16 7/8	20 9/16	20 1/2
Gram —Do— ...	11	13 1/4	9 3/4	15 3/16	16	19	18 3/4	15 9/16	15 7/16	14	16 1/4	17 3/4	19 1/2
Rice 1st sort ...	9	10 5/16	0	12 1/8	11	13 3/8	12 1/8	13 3/8	10 3/4	8 7/8	12	11	10 5/8
" 2nd " ...	0	10 1/16	12	16	13 7/16	15 1/16	14 3/8	14 1/16	13 1/4	12 1/16	14	16	13 1/16
" 3rd " ...	18	18	13	11 1/4	15	14 9/16	14	14 1/16	13 1/4	14 1/16	15 1/4	16	14 3/16
Mung (Split) Dal.	11	13 1/16	13	14 1/8	16 5/16	23 6/16	15 5/8	14 1/4	14 1/4	17	14 1/8	25	17 13/16
Mowra flowers ...	50	30	68 1/16	87 1/4	82 1/2	104 1/4	72 5/8	40 5/8	40 5/8	38	48 5/16	42 1/8	39

(c) *Forests*

124. The "demarcated" forest area remained the same as last year, viz. —

Demarcated Forest area,

(1) Demarcated blocks of Forest proper, situated mostly in the "Rani" tract. ... ... 403.17 square miles.

(2) Demarcated babul plantations, under the management of the Forest Department, in the "Rasti" tract. ... ... 2.44 „

Total. 405.61 „

Undermarcated forest areas.

125. As shown in para : 11, above, approximately, something under two-thirds of the total area of the State, 1517½ square miles, forms the "*Rani*", or, more or less, jungle-covered, tract. Only that portion of it, however, which is likely to be permanently preserved as Forest, has been *demarcated*, for being dealt with under the "working plans" system. The rest of the Rani tract is kept available for cultivation, and, whenever circumstances render such a course desirable, portions are released even out of the demarcated Forest area for the purpose.

Reservations in the undemarcated Forest area.

126. Teak trees are practically completely reserved in the undemarcated, as well as in the demarcated, forest areas; as also, wherever these trees may be found, in the Rasti area. The cutting of teak is permitted, at present, only in portions of the

undemarcated area, set apart for the purpose, and duly notified as such, from year to year. There, too, the cutting of teak trees is subject to a girth limit and to the condition that all trees must be cut flush with the ground. This condition, as well as a girth limit, is also enforced in the case of kheir, black-wood, tanachh, and sandalwood trees.

Working of the State Forests.

The "Dan" system.

127. The system generally in vogue for the working of the State Forests and the realizatien of forest revenue is that known as the "Dan system", under which State subjects, and others, are permitted, under certain conditions and reservations, to cut and remove forest produce on payment of "Dan", or royalty, at the time of removal, at specified "Nakas", or stations, established for the purpose. The "Dan" rates are liable to be altered from time to time, and a "schedule" is published every year, in good time before the commencement of the working season, specifying these rates, the "Nakas" at which they are payable, and the privileges conceded to State subjects, and, particularly, to the Bhils and other aboriginal tribes, in respect of the free enjoyment of forest produce, as well as notifying the areas thrown open for teak-cutting for the year and giving such other information as is likely to prove useful to people working in the forests.

Forest privileges and concessions.

128. Several very important and valuable privileges in connection with the enjoyment of forest produce, the property of the State, are conceded to the people, subject to such modifications and reservations as may be found desirable from time to time. Cattle belonging to the people of *all* State villages, whether "Rasti" or "Rani", are allowed entirely free grazing in the State Forests, however removed the villages might be from the forest areas. Similarly, people belonging to all these villages are allowed to cut, and remove, entirely free of any payment on account of "Dan" or royalty, to the State, such grass and firewood as they might require, for domestic purposes throughout the year. In addition to these privileges, Bhils and Dhankas belonging to the State Rani villages are permitted to cut and remove grass and firewood, in carts as well as in headloads, also *for sale*, within the State, for domestic purposes. Similar privileges exist also in regard to "minor forest produce", and there are specific privileges for the free grant of timber, &c., on a liberal scale, for house-building and agricultural purposes.

Income and Expenditure of the Department during the twelve months ending the 31st March.

129. It will be seen from Appendix XXII, that for the twelve months ending the 31st March, the receipts and disbursements of the department were as shown below :-

		1910-11 (ending 31st March 1911)	1911-12 (ending 31st March 1912)
Receipts	Rs	1,01.581	1,27,215
Disbursements	,,	27,146	28,638

The increase under Revenue was due partly to the payment by a contractor, of a large sum due on account of the preceding year as well as to increased receipts on account of grass, firewood, and minor produce exported.

Do- Do- during the year ending the 30th June.

130. As has been shown in a previous part of the Report, however, details given for the twelve-monthly period ending on the 31st of March relate to *portions of two State years* and do not present an account of the results of one complete

State year (ending on the 30th June) which is identical also with a forest working-season. The following table presents such a complete account of the results of the working of the State year, or Forest-season, ending on the 30th June 1912, as compared with the preceding State year :—

Receipts.			Expenditure.			Nett Profit.	
Items.	For the complete Forest season 1910-11, i. e. the State year ending the 30th June 1911.	For the complete Forest season 1911-12, i. e. the State year ending the 30th June 1912.	Items.	For the complete Forest season 1910-11, i. e. the State year ending the 30th June 1911.	For the complete Forest season 1911-12 i. e. the State year ending the 30th June 1912.	For the complete Forest season 1910-11, i.e. the State year ending the 30th June 1911.	For the complete Forest season 1911-12, i.e. the State year ending the 30th June 1912.
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		
Timber.	67,178- 1- 2	60,856- 5- 2	Supervision.	5,930-10- 7	8,091- 6- 0		
Firewood.	14,811-13- 7	12,005-15-11	Protection.	10,377- 8- 1	10,356- 1- 5		
Bamboos.	17,060- 6- 0	13,164- 9- 3	Working.	10,134- 6-11	12,144- 4- 0		
Grass. (Grazing fees for cattle brought from outside the State for grazing, and Royalty on grass exported beyond State limits.)	4,415- 3- 9	23,742-13-11	Reserves.	400-13- 6	405- 4- 9		
Minor produce.	5,265-10- 4	13,703-14- 7	Miscellaneous.				
Miscellaneous receipts.	606-11- 1	5,841- 3- 8	(Refunds,&c.)	64 15- 2	2- 0- 0		
Road metal.	17-13-11	27- 0- 7					
Total.	1,09,355-11-10	1,29,341-15-1	Total	26,908- 6- 3	30,999- 0- 2	Rs 82,447- 5- 7	Rs 98,342-14-11

131. A brief summary of the broad results of the working of the two forest seasons is given below:-

Broad results' of the complete seasons working.

	State year ending the 30th June 1911	State year ending the 30th June 1912
1. Revenue Rs	1,09,356	Rs 1,29,342
2. Expenditure	26,908	30,999
3. Surplus	82,448	98,343
4. Proportion of Expenditure to Revenue	24.6	23.97

132. The cutting of fire-traces, with the object of preventing the spread of forest fires, received careful attention during the year of report, as during previous years. A sum of Rs700 was sanctioned for the purpose, and very satisfactory progress was made in this important branch of forest protection work.

Fire-traces.

133. The rubber plantation experiment continued to receive attention. It has now been conclusively established that the soil is entirely unsuited to the Para variety of rubber plants. Of the remnant of 119 plants of this variety, at the end of last year, no less than 114 died during the year of report, in spite of careful watering and attention in other respects. The Caera plants did much better. Out of the 573 trees on the plantation at the close of last year, 12 died, and 19 new trees were planted, during the year, the number remaining at the end of the year was, thus, 580 trees of the Caera variety. The trees have grown very high, many being as high as 22 feet. The girth, however, continues to be, comparatively, very small, the thickness of the trees being not more than from 3 to 4 inches in diameter. The plantation adjoins the source of the Nandod Town Water Works and has, thus, the advantage of securing a copious supply of water at all seasons of the year, without extra cost. The expenditure on the plantation, irrespective of the water supply, was Rs338 for the year of report, and Rs848 since the plantation was started.

Rubber plantation.

(*d*) *Abkari and Opium.*

(1) *Abkari revenue.*

134. The following are the main sources of the State's Abkari revenue:-

Sources of Abkari revenue.

1. Country liquor.
2. Toddy.
3. Europe liquors.
4. Duty on Mowra flowers exported.
5. Hemp drugs.

135. The system followed in connection with the manufacture and sale of country liquor is the "Sadar Distillery and still-head duty system." All liquor required for use within the State is manufactured at the Sadar Distillery at Nandod, from which it is transported, for retail sale, to the shops in different parts of the State, through conveniently situated Depots. The right to manufacture and sell country liquor is farmed out to a single contractor for the whole State. The farm now current is for the five years' period ending on the 31st July 1916.

Country liquor. Sadar Distillery and still-head duty system.

136. The liquor manufactured is of two strengths, viz., 25° under proof and 60° under proof, and there are four different rates of "still-head duty" and of "selling prices," for the four tracts into which the State is divided, for the purpose, as the following table will show:-

Strength of liquor manufactured in the State.

Tract.	Rates of duty per Imperial gallon.		Retail selling prices per Imperial gallon.	
	25° U. P.	60° U. P.	25° U. P.	60° U. P.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1. Highest duty Tract	2- 4-0	1- 4-0	3-12-0	2- 4-0
2. Second duty Tract	2- 0-0	1- 0-0	3- 8-0	2- 0-0
3. Third duty Tract	1- 8-0	0-11-0	3- 0-0	1-12-0
4. Lowest duty Tract	0-12-0	0- 6-0	2- 4-0	1- 2-0

137. The following table gives the number of country liquor shops and the total consumption of country liquor, during the twelve months under report (ending March 1912) as compared with the preceding twelve months:-

Number of country liquor shops and consumption of country liquor.

Year.	Number of shops.	Total consumption of Country liquor in Imperial gallons.	
		25° U. P.	60° U. P.
1910-11	103	40,722	1,89,151
1911-12	104	60,539	2,13,187
Increase	1	19,817	24,036

The increase was due almost exclusively to the influx of foreigners who had come into the State for, the very remunerative, grass cutting labour, as shown in an earlier part of the report, and, to a small extent, to the favourable character of the season.

138. Taking the area of the State at 1517½ square miles, and the population, according to the General Census of 1911, at 1,61,606, there is one liquor shop to every 15 square miles of the area, and to every 1,554 persons of the population.

Incidence of number of liquor shops on area and population.

139. For determining the consumption of country liquor per head of population, liquor of the different descriptions consumed in a particular District or State has to be converted to one common strength, or "Proof". Converting to "London Proof" (100°), the total quantities of the two descriptions of country liquor (viz. 25° under proof and 60° under proof), mentioned in para : 137, above, the result arrived at, for the year of report, is 1 30,678 gallons as shown below :-

Consumption of liquor per head of population.

(1) 25° U. P. gallons 60,539 × $\frac{100-25}{100}$ = 45,404

(2) 60° U. P. " 2,13,187 × $\frac{100-60}{100}$ = 85,274

1,30,678

This gives, on the State's permanent population of 1,61,606, an average consumption of 38 drams per head per annum. This incidence is due to the fact that the bulk of the population of the State consists of Bhils and Dhankas, two of the most inveterate liquor drinking classes in the country, who regard liquor almost as a necessary of life. For the year of report, there was a special reason in that whilst the incidence is calculated only on the permanent population of the State, there was, during the year, as already stated, an influx of a large number of people for grass cutting work, and these belonged almost exclusively to classes which habitually drink liquor.

Toddy.

140. Very liberal rules exist with the object of placing toddy, a comparatively harmless drink, within the reach of the aboriginal tribes, the Bhils and Dhankas, who display almost an unconquerable craving for drink. They are permitted to tap toddy trees, not only on occupied lands, but also on State waste and forest lands, on payment of a fee of only four annas per each brab tree tapped, per annum. (For date trees, which are found only in the Dediapada Taluka and a portion of Valia, the fee is only two annas per tree). And this small fee covers the privilege not only of tapping the tree, and using the juice for home consumption, but also of *sale* within the limits of the village. No other fee is charged, as a tree tax, even for trees standing on State waste and forest lands. In the Rasti villages of Jhagadia and Valia, the fee is one rupee per tree per annum, instead of four annas, per tree, the rate levied in all the other villages of the State. (A slightly different rule, from that observed, as above, in the case of all the other villages of the State, is in force in the town of Nandod. There, too, the fee is four annas per tree per annum and the privilege of tapping extends over *all* trees, but the *selling* of toddy is confined to fixed shops, which form part of the Abkari contractor's Farm, instead of being left unrestricted within the village limits, as in the case of all villages other than the town of Nandod).

Europe liquors,

141. For the sale of Europe liquors, there is a shop in the town of Nandod, which also forms part of the Abkari contractor's Farm.

Mowra flowers.

142. The State has conceded to the Bhils, Dhankas, &c., the privilege of gathering (without the payment of any fee or revenue to the State) mowra flowers and seeds, from mowra trees growing on State Forest and waste lands as well as on occupied lands. The Bhils sell the mowra flowers thus gathered by them either to the State Abkari contractor, for the purpose of distillation at the Nandod Sadar Distillery, or to merchants from outside the State. To these latter, a fee of Rs 2 per kalsi (16 local maunds) is charged at the time of exporting the flowers and seeds beyond State limits. The right to levy this fee, or Dán, also forms part of the Abkari contractor's Farm, and he makes a seperate fixed payment on account of it, to the State, as shown in para : 144, below.

143. The Bhils have, as already shown, nothing to pay for the very valuable privilege which the State concedes to them, of gathering mowra flowers and seeds from all mowra trees. the majority of which are on State waste and Forest lands, and many Bhil families derive a respectable income from the sale of this valuable produce, the property of the State, of which it, thus, makes a free gift to them. Of the mowra flowers gathered by them, in this manner, the Bhils sold, during the year of report, 7,286 Kalsis, and, taking the value realized by them at the very moderate average of Rs 10 per kalsi, this free gift of the mowra-picking privilege put into the pockets of the Bhils something like Rs 73,000, during the year. exclusive of the amounts realized by them by the sale, under the same circumstances, of "Doli" (mowra seeds).

Income derived by Bhil families from the valuable mowra picking privilege conceded to them by the State as shown in the last paragraph.

144. The State Abkari Contractor's Farm, referred to in para: 135, above, comprises the following items, yielding a total revenue of Rs 2,54,001, as shown below :-

Abkari contractor's Farm.

(1)	Minimum guaranteed revenue on account of duty on country liquor (Para : 135, above) ...	...	Rs	2,51,001
(2)	License fee for the Nandod town Toddy shops (Para : 140, above) ...	...	"	150
(3)	Do — Do — Europe liquor shop.	...	"	150
(4)	Mowra Export duty Farm. ...	...	"	2,700
			Rs	2,54,001

145. The only intoxicating drugs used in the State are Bhang and Ganja. The consumers are, in a considerable proportion, Bairagis and other mendicants. All Bhang and Ganja required for consumption within the State, are, under a special agreement with Government, imported from a wholesale British Warehouse, under permits issued by the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, and on payment, in the first instance, of full duty, three-fourths of which are subsequently refunded to the State by Government. Realizations from this source of Abkari revenue came to Rs3,206 for the year under report as against Rs3,155 during the year preceding.

Intoxicating drugs.

(2) *Opium.*

146. Under a special arrangement with Government, opium cultivation is prohibited in the State, and all opium required for consumption in the State is imported on duty-free passes issued by the Political Agent, Rewakantha. The right to retail opium within the State is granted to a Farmer who does not guarantee the payment of any minimum revenue to the State, but merely pays duty, at the prescribed rate of Rs 5 per lb on actual sales, besides contributing Rs 2,000 per annum towards the cost of the State's Preventive Establishment.

System of management.

147. Up till the year of report, all opium required for the State used to be purchased in the open market in Malwa and to be imported into this State in the manner shown in the last paragraph. A change has recently been intro-

Bengal opium in substitution for Malwa opium.

duced, with effect from the 1st April last, into this arrangement, whereby Malwa opium has been replaced by Bengal opium, and the State purchases all opium it requires from the Government Depot at Broach on duty-free passes, as before, paying, to Government, a fixed cost price. It might be mentioned here, in passing, that the substitution of Bengal opium for Malwa has been unpopular with opium-eaters who say that its effects do not last as long as those of the Malwa opium, which they had always been accustomed to, and that it is far too soft.

Number of opium shops, quantity of opium sold and amount of duty realized thereon.

148. The following table shows the number of opium shops in the State, the quantities of opium sold, and the amount of duty payable to the State on those sales, during the twelve months under report as compared with the preceding twelve months.

Year	Number of shops.	Quantity of opium sold.	Duty payable to the State on the quantities sold.
		lbs. tolas. grs.	Rs.
1910-11	23	1,781 - 39 - 157½	8909-15-9
1911-12	26	2,002 - 8 - 90	10,011-1-0

Opium compensation allowance.

149. Besides total remission of duty on all opium imported for consumption within the State, a fixed opium compensation allowance of Rs500 per annum is also received from Government.

(3) *Abkari and opium Establishment.*

Distillery and preventive Establishments.

150. The State maintains a Distillery Establishment of one Inspector and a guard, consisting of one head constable and seven constables, and an Abkari and Opium Preventive Establishment of six Inspectors and twelve constables.

(*e*) *Public Works Department.*

Public works expenditure of the year.

151. Appendix XIX gives details in regard to the Public Works expenditure of the State during the twelve months under report. The total amount, excluding expenditure on account of the Rajpipla State Railway, was, it will be seen, Rs1,13,868, as against Rs1,11,491, during the preceding twelve months. The principal items of expenditure during the year of report were as shown below–

(1)	School houses, Dharmsalas, Public offices and other State buildings ... ... Rs	34,739
(2)	Roads	16,435
(3)	Water supply (wells and tanks, as well as maintenance charges, and work, in connection with the Nandod Town Water-works) and other works of miscellaeous Public Improvement	45,381

152. The Rajpipla State Railway, a narrow-guage Line, about 38 miles in length, connects Nandod with the Ankleshvar Station on the main line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The total capital expenditure on the Line now stands at considerably over fourteen lakhs of rupees.

The Rajpipla State Railway.

153. The Line is managed, on behalf of the State, by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, by whom half-yearly accounts of Income and Expenditure are furnished. These are received, and brought on the State Treasury accounts, necessarily – a considerable time after the expiry of the half year to which they relate. It, thus, happens that the adjustments made in the State accounts for 1911–12 really appertain to the actual transactions of the Railway for the second half of the Calendar year 1910 and the first half of the Calendar year 1911.

Management of the Line.

154. According to the adjustments thus made in the State accounts during the twelve months under report, the gross income of the Line comes to Rs 1,01,939, for that period, as against Rs 1,06,746, for the preceding twelve months. The working expenses (exclusive of "capital expenditure") as adjusted in the State accounts during the year under report came to Rs 72,295 as against Rs 59,405 during the year preceding, the excess being due to renewal of sleepers and to part of the cost of the renewal of rolling stock.

Income and Expenditure.

(*f*) *Trade and Manufactures.*

155. Trade is completely free from taxation. There are no customs duty of any kind, levied by the State, and no similar imposts, with the exception of the duty on the export of the produce of the Mowra tree, referred to in para: 144, above, and of a light Octroi duty, levied exclusively for Municipal purposes, in the town of Nandod. Export and Import duties used, formerly, to be levied on numerous articles, but all of them, as well as all transit duties, were abolished some years ago, at a very considerable sacrifice of State revenue, in the interests of trade.

Complete freedom of trade from taxation.

156. The Mowra export duty, referred to in the last paragraph, brought in, during the year of report, a revenue of Rs 2,700 to the State, as part of the Abkari Farm, as shown in para : 144, above, and the Nandod Town Octroi duty, of Rs 3,875 to the Nandod Municipality.

Realizations from the mowra export duty, and the Nandod Municipal Octroi duty.

157. The chief items of export from the State are

Items of Export.

1 Cotton.
2 Timber, bamboos, and other forest produce.
3 Castor, til (sesamum) and Doli oil seeds.
4 Mowra flowers.
5 Tobacco.
6 Bajri, Jowar, and other food grains.

158. The only articles of manufacture deserving mention are mats, baskets, and other articles made from bamboos, which furnish considerable numbers of Bhils, as well as of Dhers and Bhangis, with fairly remunerative work during a portion of the year, and are exported in large quantities. The only other articles manufactured in the State are Dungri cloth, rough wooden trays, &c, and mortars and grinding stones made from a soft kind of stone found in a portion of the Valia Taluka.

Manufactures and the export of manufactured articles.

159. A new ginning factory was built at Umalla during the year of report, and there are now five such factories in the State, viz 1 at Rajpardi, 1 at Umalla, 1 at Partapnagar, and 2 at Nandod.

Ginning Factories.

160. The principal items of Import are (1) piece goods and other articles of European manufacture, (2) Iron and other metals and manufactured metal articles, (3) Ghi, sugar, molasses, and spices, and (4) wheat and the finer varieties of rice.

Imports.

161. A small amount of trade is done at the several annual fairs at places of pilgrimage. The chief of these are (1) Bavaghor, near the village of Ratanpur in the Jhagadia Taluka, which is the only place of Mahomedan pilgrimage in the State and to which large numbers of members of that community resort from all parts of Gujrat, (2) the Dnyaniji fair, near Jhagadia, which lasts for several weeks, and (3) sacred places on the banks of the Narbada (e.g. Sukhdev, Hanmanteshvar, Kumbheshvar, &c, in the Nandod Taluka, and Sulpaneshvar in Gardeshvar) which are much frequented by Hindu pilgrims from other parts as well as from the State itself. The total value of the trade done at these places of pilgrimage may be taken, roughly, at not much above a quarter of a lakh of rupees.

Annual fairs.

162. Owing to the non-levy of Import and Export duties by the State, as shown in para: 155, above, and the consequent absence of establishments to keep a record of the quantities and value of exports and imports, it is not possible to give any reliable statistics in connection with the subject.

Absence of Import and Export statistics owing to non-levy of Import and Export duties.

(g) *Agricultural stock.*

163. Details in regard to "Agricultural stock" for the year under report are given in Appendix XX. The following table compares these with similar details for the year preceding.

Appendix XX.

Year.	Cattle and horse.										Buffaloes.			Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.	
	Bullocks.		Cows.				Males.				Females.								With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.
	Working.	Calves.	Full grown.	Heifers.	Working.	Calves.	Full grown.	Heifers.			Calves.	Full grown.	Heifers.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9						10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1910-11	36,640	6,134	26,515	7,179	470	1,375	13,171	3,365						583	548	211	455	40,822	17,888	0	943	6,263
1911-12	39,511	10,335	27,670	17,112	471	1,629	12,924	6,551						601	580	196	572	44,173	18,409	0	1,084	6,539
Increase	2,871	4,201	1,155	9,933	1	254	0	3,186						18	32	0	117	3,351	521	0	141	276
Decrease	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	0						0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0

(*h*) *Vital statistics.*

Local Annual census.

164. Besides the General Decennial Census, an annual village Census is taken. It is, necessarily, not preceded by the special elaborate organization which precedes the taking of a General Census, and is imperfect in many ways. It is taken by the village Talati as part of his annual work, and the taking of it is spread over a number of days. It omits travellers and absentees, and is, as above imperfect in many ways. As ameans of arriving at general results for a whole Provincen, it can

bear no comparison with the General Census. On the other hand, it is more useful than the latter, in many ways, for local purposes. In the details regarding vital statistics given in Appendix XXIV, the figures of population taken are those furnished by this annual local census, and the proportions of births and deaths shown, for the year under report and the year preceding, are calculated on the figures supplied by that census.

165. The registration of birth and death statistics still leaves considerable room for improvement. The following table gives the numbers of births and deaths registered during the year under report and the year preceding, and the proportion per 1000 of population, according to the General Decennial Census of 1911 as well as according to the local annual Census referred to in the last paragraph.

Population of the State.			Births during.		Deaths during.		Proportion of Births *per Mille* of population.			Proportion of deaths *per Mille* of population.		
According to the General Census of 1911.	According to the local Annual Census		1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.	According to the General Census of 1911 for 1911-12.	According to the local Annual Census of		According to the General Census of 1911 for 1911-12.	According to the local Annual Census of	
	For 1910-1911.	For 1911-1912						1910-1911.	1911-1912.		1910-1911.	1911-1912
1,61,606	1,43,657	1,49,170	3,128	2,752	2,426	2,354	17.02	21.77	18.45	14.57	16.87	15.78

(i) *General condition of the people.*

166. There are no fresh observations to record on this subject which was dealt with at considerable length in paras 166 @ 173 (pages 49 @ 57) of the Administration Report for 1909-10, and referred to in para : 133 of the last Administration Report. The steady improvement noticed in those Reports appears to have been fully maintained during the year under report.

Reference to previous reports.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

167. Appendix XXII gives details of the actual Receipts and Disbursements of the State Treasury, under all heads, during the twelve months ending the 31st March 1912, as compared with the preceding twelve months. In the following Abstract, are shown.

Appendix XXII.

(1) Opening Balance.

(2) Amounts received into the Treasury, under the several "*revenue heads*".

(3) Amounts credited under the so-called "*Debt-heads*", i.e., not *as revenue realized*, but, either, as amounts temporarily received, such as Civil, Criminal, and Personal Deposits, and the like, or as realized *in recovery of advances* previously made by the State, Banking transactions, and so on.

(4) Amounts disbursed, as *actual State expenditure*, and debited, under the several expenditure heads of account, as such.

(5) Amounts disbursed *not as actual State expenditure*, but as temporarily advanced, such as Tagavi and various other advances, amounts disbursed in refund of deposits (vide (3), above), remittances to Banks (for payments subsequently to be made to others), and the like, and debited to the so-called "*Debt-heads*".

Items.	For the twelve months ending the 31st March 1911.	For the twelve months ending the 31st March 1912.
	Rs	Rs
(*A*) Opening Balance	6,23,440	4,81,613
(*B*) Total of Receipts under the "Revenue Heads" 1 @ 13 of Appendix XXII, i. e. *Revenue* received.	10,50,841	13,38,039
(*C*) Receipts under the "Debt-heads" i. e. Deposit receipts, recovery of advances previously made by the State, and the like.	5,73,184	8,63,723
(*D*) Total Receipts.	16,24,025	22,01,762
(*E*) Total with Opening Balance.	22,47,465	26,83,375
(*F*) *Expenditure* under the "Account heads" 1 @ 18 of Appendix XXII.	8,54,175	10,35,856
(*G*) Disbursements under the "Debt-heads" i. e. advances made, repayment of Deposits, &c.	9,11,677	13,02,741
(*H*) Total Disbursements.	17,65,852	23,38,597
(*I*) Closing Balance	4,81,613	3,44,778
(*J*) Total, with Closing Balance	22,47,465	26,83,375

Fluctuations under "receipts".

168. The increase under "Revenue received", ((B) in the above Abstract), is due mainly (1) to increased realizations under "Land Revenue" on account of the introduction of a revision settlement in the Nandod and Bhalod Talukas, (2) to the fact that owing to the cotton season having commenced earlier than usual, revenue which would otherwise have been paid subsequent to the 31st of March, was paid in at an earlier date, (3) to the higher amount realized for the new Abkari Farm, and (4) to better forest realizations.

- Do - under Expenditure

169. The increase under "Expenditure", ((F) in the above Abstract), is due mainly to the fact that the bulk of the expenditure in connection with the marriage of the heir-apparent in March 1911, (previously debited as "advances", under the "debt-heads") was brought under the *regular head of account* during the twelve months under report. There was, also, an increase of about Rs 13,000 under Railway working expenses (due to renewal of sleepers, a portion of the cost of new rolling stock, &c,) and a "capital" expenditure of nearly Rs 34,000, representing the greater part of the cost of additional rolling stock, cost of new work, &c, on the Railway. And there were minor increases under other heads.

Debt-heads.

170. The so called "Debt-heads" serve a useful practical purpose, and *are necessary*, but, as explained in para: 136 of the last report, they lend a fictitious importance to the

total volume of the transactions of a Treasury. All sums for Public Works expenditure are, in the first instance, "*advanced*" to the Department concerned, and debited under "the debt-heads", in the account. Then, when the works are completed and bills prepared, the amounts are charged off – under proper vouchers – to the regular account head, and there is a corresponding credit against the *Advance* made to the department in the first instance. The same thing occurs in connection with expenditure incurred on special occasions, such as a marriage, and the like, and in connection with Banking accounts. (Railway Revenue, transferred to the State by the Railway authorities through the State's Bankers in Bombay, in the first instance, remittances to be made to the Railway authorities, similarly through the State's Bankers, on account of capital expenditure on the Rajpipla State Railway, and for numerous other purposes are instances of this). The increase under the "debt-head disbursements", during the year under report, was due, in a large measure, to amounts debited as "Advances", in the first instance, on account of expenditure in connection with the Delhi Durbar.

The State Reserve.

171. The State Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities, for meeting famine and other exigencies, now stands at Rs 6,75,300.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Hospital and Dispensaries in the State.

172. There is a Civil Hospital in the town of Nandod, and five Dispensaries at the several Taluka head-quarter stations other than Nandod, viz. Jhagadia, Bhalod, Valia, Gardeshvar, and Dediapada. Accommodation for indoor patients is provided at the Dispensary at Jhagadia as well as at the Hospital. Plans for the construction of a new Dispensary, with similar accommodation, at Bhalod, and of the addition of a ward for indoor patients to the Valia Dispensary, are under consideration.

Hospital statistics.

173. Appendix XXIII gives details of indoor and outdoor patients treated at the above institutions during the year under report. In the following table comparison is made with similar details for the year preceding.

No.	Name of Institution.	Outdoor Patients.				Indoor Patients (New admissions),	
		Total number (New admissions)		Average daily attendance.			
		1910-1911	1911-12	1910-1911	1911-12	1910-1911	1911-12
1	Nandod Hospital	20,586	19,327	222	228	64	51
2	Jhagadia Dispensary	5,028	5,527	100	95	5	8
3	Bhalod „	3,716	5,425	66	92	0	0
4	Valia „	4,771	3,577	88	59	0	4
5	Gardeshvar „	1,167	808	14	10	0	0
6	Dediapada „	297	379	6	7	0	0
	Total.	35,565	35,043	496	491	69	63

Ordinary sickness.

174. The diseases most prevalent were, as usual, fever, bowel complaints, and skin diseases. The variations in numbers during the two years do not call for remark.

Free distribution of quinine.

175. In addition to medicines and treatment at the Hospital and the Dispensaries being entirely free to all classes, arrangements are made for the free distribution of quinine in all villages through the agency of the District and Taluka officers and the village Patels. These arrangements have now been working for more than three years and seem to be well appreciated and widely taken advantage of by the people.

Plague.

176. Plague unfortunately appeared in the Town of Nandod during the year under report. It was probably imported from Chhota Udepur where it had been rife for some time previously and between which place and Nandod there is considerable inter-communication at all times. Prompt evacuation of infected houses, (and of whole streets, as soon as one or two houses had become infected in a street) a matter in which, it must be thankfully acknowledged, the people of the town rendered the most willing co-operation, served to keep the disease in check, and the total number of cases and loss of life were fortunately much less than the virulent character of the epidemic had at first threatened. In spite of precautions taken for the prevention of the infection spreading to other villages, cases occurred in two of the neighbouring villages where also similar measures, segregation of the infected, and evacuation of houses, had the best results. The following table exhibits the total numbers of cases and deaths at the three places infected.

			cases.	deaths.
1	Nandod.	...	68	45
2	Bhadam.	...	44	18
3	Bhacharwada.	...	9	3
		Total	121	66

Inoculation.

177. Inoculation was introduced, and, though viewed with suspicion at first, eventually became very popular, the total number availing themselves of it reaching the very satisfactory figure of 1,088. Should the disease, unfortunately, recur at any time, the willing co-operation of the people in the matter of inoculation may, it is believed, safely be counted upon to the same extent as that rendered by them in the matter of evacuation during the past epidemic.

Vaccination.

178. The State maintains a vaccination Establishment of four vaccinators and peons, working under the control and supervision of the Deputy Sanitary Commissinor, Gujrat Registration District. The numbers of Primary vaccinations and re-vaccination performed during the year under report were, respectively, 5,818 and 34. These figures compare as shown below with the like operations performed during the preceding five years.

Year	Primary vaccinations	Re-vaccinations.
1906- 7	5,048	82
1907- 8	5,155	56
1908- 9	5,128	34
1909-10	5,059	18
1910- 11	5,625	27
Total	26,015	217
Average for the five years	5,203	44
1911-12	5,818	34

System of vaccinating from "preserved vaccine".

179. Subsequent to the close of the year under report, the system of hand-to-hand vaccination has been discontinued, and its place taken by vaccination with preserved lymph obtained from the Government Vaccine Institute at Belgaum. The value of this innovation is great and is much appreciated, and cordial acknowledgments are due to the Bombay Vaccination Department for acceding to my request for its introduction into this State and agreeing to suppy preserved vaccine, at a reasonable cost, from the Government Laboratory at Belgaum. It will remove the only valid cause for discontent that existed under the old system under which vaccinated children had to be taken from one village to another for the purpose of supplying lymph for vaccinating fresh children. Although payment was made to the children's parents for the trouble involved in these movements, it was regarded as little less than harassment, and led to a certain amount of unpopularity attaching to vaccination work generally. Then, there was room, under the old system, for vaccinators abusing the discretion that had to be left to them in the matter, and making it, sometimes, a weapon for the extortion of money. There was, further, the risk, always present, of the vaccinator selecting (generally unconsciously, but, sometimes, perhaps, knowingly, in order to continue his work) a diseased vaccinated child for obtaining lymph for vaccinating another child. This was a source, and not unreasonably, of constant dread to many parents who were otherwise keenly alive to the advantages, and even to the imperative necessity, of vaccination. All these drawbacks have been entirely done away with by the introduction of the new system which is, thus, amply worth the additional expenditure it involves.

Veterinary Hospital.

180. There is a Veterinary Hospital, at Nandod, in connection with the State Fouz Department, where animals owned by private individuals, as well as horses and other animals belonging to the State stables and to the three mounted corps of Sowars, are admitted for treatment free of charge. The number of animals, the pro-

perty of private owners, thus treated during the year under report, at the Veterinary Hospital came to 1390, as against 1471 during the year preceding. The State Veterinary officer also advises Taluka officers, outside Nandod, and furnishes them with medicines for cattle, on the occurrence of outbreaks of cattle diseases. He personally visits the scenes of serious outbreaks, giving directions for segregation and other measures, and applying, on the spot, such remedies as may be necessary.

Cost of the Medical Department, exclusive of the Veterinary Hospital.

181. Excluding the Veterinary Hospital, the entire cost of which is a charge on the State Fouz Department, the total expenditure of the Medical Department came to Rs14,130, for the twelve months under report, as against Rs18,667, for the preceding twelve months, the decrease being due entirely to the abolition of the appointment of Palace Medical officer during the year of report.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

(*a*) *Primary Schools.*

Free Primary Education to Mahomedans and Rajputs, and to Bhils and all other "backward classes", as regards boys, and to girls belonging to all classes.

182. Primary Education, in the State, is entirely free in the case of boys belonging to the Rajput and Mussalman communities, and to Bhils, Dhankas, Kolis, and other (educationally) "backward" classes, and in the case of girls belonging to all castes and communities.

Special encouragements, in addition to free education for the children mentioned in the last paragraph.

183. In addition to entirely free education, as above, further special encouragement is provided for boys belonging to the classes named in the last paragraph, and to girls belonging to all classes, in the shape of small monthly scholarships or prizes, granted merely for attendance at the School during a cartain proportion of the working days every month. Slates and school books are also provided free for children of the above classes, and they, of course, have their share, with the other children, in the annual prizes, given for proficiency in their studies. In order to enable a few Bhil boys to continue their studies in the higher standards of the Nandod Taluka School, after completing the prescribed course of studies in their own village Schools, there are four special scholarships of Rs4, each, per mensem, attached to that School. Many Bhil boys have, with the help of these scholarships, studied upto a much higher standard than they would otherwise have done, several of them having passed the Vernacular Final, or Public Service, Examination, and being employed as Assistant Masters in Primary schools, and a few as Head Masters of small schools in Bhilori villages.

Bovs belonging to the higher, i.e., educationally more advanced, classes. Small uniform fee of one anna, and a large proportion of free studentships.

184. In the case of boys belonging to the more advanced classes (i.e. Banias, Brahmins, Parsis, Patidars, &c) a small fee of one anna *per mensem* is charged *for all the Standards.* But free studentships are allowed on a very liberal scale, the ordinary limit of fifteen per cent being freely exceeded whenever there are more boys requiring the indulgence in any school. So that, the levy of this

small fee, only from well-to-do boys belonging to the more advanced classes above referred to, has not the effect of keeping back a single boy *of any class*, from the benefits of primary education.

Number of Primary Schools.

185. The number of Primary Schools remained the same as last year, viz. 81, exclusive of the Sanskrit Pathshala at Nandod, as shown below:-

(1) Boys' Gujrati Schools	...	...	74
(2) ,, Urdu ,,	...	...	1
(3) Girls' Schools (Gujrati)	...	...	6
	Total	...	81

"Co-education" in certain Schools;

186. The attendance of girls at Boys' schools is permitted in all villages which have no separate schools for girls. Whenever the number of girls likely to attend appears sufficient to justify the opening of a separate Girls' school, in any village, this is done.

Urdu Classes.

187. In addition to the Urdu School in the town of Nandod, special classes, for instruction in Urdu, are attached to Gujrati schools in those villages in which there are Mohomedan boys for whom such classes are desired.

Number of students and average Daily attendance at Primary Schools.

188. The following table shows, for the 81 Primary Schools mentioned in para 185, above, for the year of report as compared with the year preceding,-

(1) The number of pupils on the Register at the end of each year.
(2) The average monthly number for the year.
(3) The average daily attendance.

Class of Primary schools.	1910-11				1911-12			
	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Registers at the end of the year (i.e. on 31st March 1911).	Average monthly number for the year	Average daily attendance.	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Registers at the end of the year (i.e. on 31st March 1912).	Average monthly number for the year	Average daily attendance.
Boys' schools (Gujarati and Urdu).	75	3,247	3,232	2,245	75	3,371	3,314	2,360
Girls attending Boys' schools as shown in para. 186.	0	290	297	187	0	309	304	196
Girls' schools.	6	443	444	302	6	492	476	300
Total Girls.	6	733	741	489	6	801	780	496
Total.	81	3,980	3,973	2,734	81	4,172	4,094	2,856

189. There were, thus, 4,172 children under instruction, at the Primary schools, at the end of the year of report, as against 3,980, at the end of the year preceding, or an increase of 192; and the "average monthly number for the year" and the "average daily attendance" exhibit similar increases.

Increase in the number of Primary school students.

190. The following table shows the number of children belonging to the Bhil, Dhanka, and other "backward" classes, attending the Primary schools, and the proportion they bear to the total number on the Registers, at the end of the year under report, as compared with the year preceding :-

Number of children belonging to the "backward classes", attending Primary schools.

Class of schools.	1910-11			1911-12		
	Total number on the Register at the end of the year.	Number belonging to the "backward classes." *	Proportion of col. 3 to col. 2 (Per cent)	Total number on the Register at the end of the year.	Number belonging to the "backward classes." *	Proportion of col. 6 to col. 5 (Per cent)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Boys' Primary schools including Urdu school.	3247	879	27.07	3371	923	27.38
Girls attending Boys' schools.	290	34	4. 6	309	51	6. 86
Girls' schools.	443			492		
Total girls.	733	34	4. 6	801	51	6. 36
Total.	3,980	913	22. 9	4172	974	23.34

191. It will be seen, from the table given in the last paragraph, that there were 974 children (923 boys and 51 girls) belonging to these backward classes, at the end of the year of report, as compared with 913 children (879 boys and 34 girls) at the end of the year preceding, thus showing, for the year of report, a small increase of 61 children (44 boys and 17 girls) under instruction. The proportion of boys belonging to these backward classes to the total number of boys, rose from 27.07 per cent for the preceding year, to 27.38 per cent for the year under report, and of girls from 4.6 per cent to 6.36 per cent. The proportion of all children belonging to these backward classes, to the total number of children under instruction, rose, it will be seen, from 22.9 for 1910-11 to 23.34 for the year under report. These figures include only Bhils, Dhankas, Kolis, Machhis, &c. *Mussalmans* are not included, although they enjoy all the privileges conceded to the (educationally) backward classes. If Mussalmans were added the total number of children, under instruction, belonging

Proportion of children belonging to the "backward classes" to the total numbers under instruction.

* These include only the aboriginal tribes, such as Bhils, Dhankas, &c., &c., and do not include Mussalmans.

to these backward classes at the end of the year under report, would be 1,388, as against 1320 at the end of the year preceding, and the proportion of the "backward class" students to the total number of students would be 33.27 per cent for the year of report as against 33.42 for the year preceding.

Results at the annual examinations of Primary schools.

192. The following table shows the results of the annual Examinations, which were duly held, as usual, for all the Primary schools of the State by the Inspector of Primary Instruction, during the year, as compared with the year preceding :-

		1910-11	1911-12
1	Number presented for examination.	2,916	2,998
2	Number passed under all heads.	1,995	2,069
3	Percentage of the fully successful students to the number presented.	68.4	69

Vernacular Final, or Public Service, Examination.

193. The number of boys successfully passing the Vernacular Final, or Public Service, Examination, from the State Primary schools, at the Godhra and Broach Centres, was 19, for the year under report, as against the same number, for the year preceding.

(*b*) *The Sanskrit Pathshala.*

The Sanskrit Pathshala at Nandod.

194. The teaching at this institution divides itself into two separate branches, each under a Shastri of its own, viz.

(1) Elementary knowledge of the Sanskrit language and literature.

(2) Instruction in those branches of the Shastras, a knowledge of which is required for the daily ritual of a Brahmin's life.

The following table gives the requisite statistics for the Pathshala-

	1910-11	1911-12
Number of students on the Register at the end of the year	43	56
Average monthly number for the year	51	47
Average daily attendance. ...	29.9	33

The annual Examination was held by the Head Master of the Nandod High School, as usual, when 34 boys passed out of 43 presented, or a proportion of 79 per cent, for the year of report, as against 29 passed out of 39 presented, or a proportion of 74.3 per cent, for the year preceding.

(c) *Secondary Education.*

The Nandod High School.

195. There is a High School, at Nandod, teaching upto the University Matriculation and the School Final Examination Standards. The fee rates vary from four annas, *per mensem*, in the lowest standard, to one rupee, per mensem, in the highest. The proportion of free studentships, in spite of these low fees, is maintained on a sufficiently liberal scale, over and above the usual 15 per cent proportion, to place English education within the reach of all desiring to avail themselves of it. There are nine scholarships (with stipends varying from Rs 2 to 5 per mensem) attached to the High School, mainly for the benefit of State students belonging to places other than the town of Nandod, besides six scholarships, of Rs 4, each, per mensem, payable from the "Fine fund" under the Patidars' marriage rules. These latter scholarships are confined to boys belonging to the Patidar community only.

Scholarships, (for moffusil boys), attached to the High School.

School stastistics.

Increase in the number of students during the year.

196. There was a satisfactory increase, of 50, in the number of boys on the High School Register at the end of the year under report as compared with the year preceding. The following table gives the requisite school statistics:–

	1910–11	1911–12
Number of students on the Register at the end of the year.	227	277
Average monthly number for the year.	218	237
Average daily attendance.	184.6	182

The rather low "average daily attendance" for the year of report was due to small attendance, during a portion of the year, on account of the prevalence of the plague in the town of Nandod. The school had also to be closed for some weeks when the town was evacuated as shown in para: 176, above.

Examination Results.

197. Six boys, from the High School, were successful at the University Matriculation Examination, and four at the School Final Examination, during the year under report, as against the same numbers during the year preceding. Seven boys also passed the First Grade Drawing Examination during the year.

The Nandod High School Hostel.

198. The hostel attached to the High School had 59 boys in residence at the end of the year as against 32 at the end of the year preceding. It continues to be well looked after by the Head Master, and the number of students seeking admission to it is always large.

(*d*) *Physical Education.*

Gymnasium and Cricket Club for the Nandod Town Schools and Gymnasia attached to schools outside Nandod.

199. There is a gymnasium, under a special Gymnastic teacher, for all the Nandod Town schools, and a Cricket club for the High school. Twelve of the principal Primary Schools, outside Nandod, have also gymnasia attached to them, under the head masters of the respective schools, who are all qualified for the work and receive special allowances for doing it.

(e) General

200. The following table summarizes the School statistics in regard to both Primary and Secondary Education for the year under report and the year preceding.

School Statistics for both Primary and Secondary Education.

Class of schools.	1910-11				1911-12			
	No of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year.	Average monthly number on the Register for the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year	Average monthly number on the Register for the year.	Average daily attendance.
High School.	1	227	218	184.6	1	277	237	182
Sanskrit Pathshala.	1	43	51	29.9	1	56	47	33
Primary Schools								
Boys' Schools.								
No. of boys.	75	3,247	3,232	2,245	75	3,371	3,314	2,360
Girls attending Boys' Schools	0	290	297	187	0	309	304	196
Girls' Schools.	6	443	444	302	6	492	476	300
Total Girls	6	733	741	489	6	801	780	496
Total Primary Schools.	81	3,980	3,973	2,734	81	4,172	4,094	2,856
Grand Total.	83	4,250	4,242	2,948.5	83	4,505	4,378	3,071

The total number of children under instruction rose, it will be seen, from 4,250, at the end of 1910-11, to 4,505, at the end of 1911-12, and I am glad to notice that the upward tendency has continued, since the closing of the latter year also.

Personnel of the Department.

201. An addition, which the increasing number of boys had rendered necessary, of one graduate assistant master, and one non-graduate assistant, was made, in June last, to the Nandod High school staff which now consists of five graduates and eight under-graduates, on salaries ranging from Rs 20 to Rs200. The Head Masters of many of the Primary Boys' Schools and the Head Mistresses of all the Girls' Schools, as also many of the assistants, are "trained teachers", having gone through the prescribed course, and secured the requisite qualification at one, or the other, of the Government Training Colleges at Ahmedabad. The salaries allowed to trained teachers of Primary Schools range from Rs 12 to Rs 60 per mensem. All members of the teaching staff of the High and Primary Schools, as well as the Inspector of Primary Schools and his office establishment, are, under a special arrangement, admitted to pensionary rights on the Rewa-Kantha Educational Pension Fund to which the State has contributed largely in the past, and to which it is, at present, contributing at a fixed rate on all pensionable salaries.

202. The State maintains a sufficient number of scholarships, on stipends varying from Rs 7 to Rs9, *per mensem,* at the Ahmedabad Training Colleges to ensure a constant and adequate supply of trained school masters and school mistresses.

Vernacular Training College Scholarships at Ahmedabad.

203. Eight new scholarships were established, during the year, for the promotion of higher University education amongst State subjects. and for enabling a few boys to acquire a respectable profession. Two of these scholarships, on Rs 15, each, per mensem, were granted to matriculated students of the Nandod High School who were desirous of studying for the Agricultural degree. Both Scholars have now passed the Previous Examination in Arts and will join the Agricultural College at Poona. Of the remaining six scholarships, three are for technical education either at the Kala Bhavan, Baroda, or at the Ahmedabad Technical School. All the three scholarships are, at present, held by boys studying at the former Institution. The remaining three scholarships are attached to the Government Medical School at Ahmedabad. The stipends for these six scholarships range from Rs 7 for first year students to Rs 8 for the second year, and Rs 10 for third and fourth year students.

New Scholarships established during the year for Higher University Education and for Medical and technical education.

204. The total educational expenditure of the State was Rs 43,522, for the year of report, as against Rs 43,301, for the year preceding.

Total Educational Expenditure.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

205. Owing to the prevalence of famine conditions in the Panch Mahals District, and the keen demand for fodder, a large quantity of grass (about 15 lakhs of lbs) was cut at the expense of this State, in the State Forests, with the view of helping the poorest cultivators of a portion of that District. On account of the distance of the forest tract from the Railway, and the consequent difficulty and expense of transport, it was arranged that cattle should be brought sometime after the close of the monsoon of 1911, (upto which time there was some grazing available for them in their own District) from the portion concerned of the Panch Mahals, to cattle camps which were prepared for them here, and the grass cut, as above, was stacked at convenient places near those camps. The camps had been selected with due regard to the proximity of an ample water supply, and were well protected, and the arrangement was that the cattle should have such grazing, round about their camps, as would be available for a considerable time after the monsoon, and should, in addition, be fed on the grass which had been cut and stacked for them as above. The Panch Mahals agriculturists concerned had some difficulty in moving out eventually, however, and the camps had to

Relief for Panch Mahals cattle.

be abandoned. A cash contribution of Rs 3,000 was given by the State, in lieu of the help which had thus been intended for them, for the relief, at their own villages, of the Panch Mahals cattle concerned.

Cattle brought for grazing from other parts of Gujrat,

206. A large number of cattle, estimated at about four lakhs (the great majority of them being cows) was brought into the State for grazing purposes from parts of Northern Gujrat and Kathiawar, where famine conditions unfortunately prevailed, in common with the Panch Mahals, during the year. All cows and their young were allowed entirely free grazing. For buffaloes and bullocks, a small "vano", or grazing fee, was charged. But the large majority of the cattle brought for grazing, consisted of cows which, as above, were entirely free. Although a pretty large proportion of the animals died, owing, mainly, to the utterly famished condition in which they had reached the grazing area, and some, probably, on account of climatic conditions also, a large number were well maintained throughout the period of dire stress, and were safely taken back to their homes about the commencement of the monsoon of 1912, which, happily, was propitious everywhere.

Estates brought under management.

207. The Estates of the Thakor of Haripara and of Thakor Gemalsinhji Himatsinhji of Rampura were taken under State management, during the year, owing to indebtedness, and to the minority of the Thakores concerned, at the earnest request of the Thakores themselves and their near relations in the position of their natural guardians. The affairs of the Haripura Estate are somewhat complicated on account of fraudulent mismanagement by a late employe of the Thakor. The Thakor himself is an intelligent boy and a promising student of the local High School.

Estates to be shortly released from management.

208. The large Baroda claim against the Estate of Thakor Narpatsinhji of Rajpura has now been completely satisfied, and this important Estate will shortly be restored to the Thakor, completely free from debt and from all encumbrances, with a substantial balance in hand, and in a thoroughly flourishing condition. The Thakor was educated at the Nandod High School, and subsequently at the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun. It is hoped that, in his hands, the Estate will continue to flourish and will be further developed. The Gopalpura Estate, which has had to be continued under management for long after the Thakor had attained his majority, on account of some heavy litigation pending against it, will, also, shortly be in a position to be restored to the Thakor, by reason of the final conclusion of that litigation.

Particulars regarding Estates under State management during the year.

209. The following table exhibits the usual particulars in regard to the Estates under State management during the year.

No	Name of Estate.	Name of the Thakor.	Age	Opening balance on 1st April 1911	Total receipts during 1911-12	Total disbursements during 1911-12	Closing balance on 31st March 1912	Amount paid in liquidation of debt (included in the disbursements shown in col : 7).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Gopalpura	Hamirsinhji Jitsinhji	36	2,279-11- 1	3,211- 6- 7	1,239-15- 2	4,251- 2- 6	0
2	Sajva.	Naharsinhji Himatsinhji.	27	1,053- 9- 3	1,964- 13- 2	1,081- 7- 0	1,936-15- 5	0
3	Boridra.	Chandrasinhji Narpatsinhji.	12	23,884-15- 3	7,395- 3- 5	5,046- 4- 9	26,233-13-11	0
4	Rajpura.	Narpatsinhji Gumansinhji.	21	9,587- 3-10	14,326-15-11	14,226-15- 5	9,687- 4- 4	0
5	Pantalavdi.	Anvarkhan Akbarkan.	11	25,527-5- 1	10,001-10- 2	7,612- 2- 0	27,916-13- 3	0
6	Rampura.	Gemalsinhji Himatsinhji	11	0	609-15- 4	102- 5- 5	507- 9-11	0
7	Haripura.	Chhatrasinhji Naharsinhji	20	0	2,376- 9- 6	1,108- 0- 9	1,268- 8- 9	0
				62,332-12- 6	39,886-10- 1	30,417- 2- 6	71,802- 4- 1	0

210. The State used, formerly, to have a Postal Department of its own, which, however, was abolished in 1885, and the work entrusted to the Government Postal Department which has, at present, 14 Post offices in the State, as shown below:-

Post offices.

1 Nandol. 2 Jhagadia. 3 Bhalod. 4 Valia. 5 Gardeshvar.

6 Dediapada. 7 Rajpardi. 8 Umalla. 9 Avidha. 10 Pratapnagar.
11 Dehli. 12 Vavdi. 13 Lachhras. 14 Sisodra.

Telegraph offices.

211. There is a Government Telegraph office, in combination with the Post office, at Nandod, and Railway Telegraph offices at the Nandod, Umalla, Raj-Pardi, and Jhagadia stations on the Rajpipla State Railway.

Printing Presses.

212. There are two Printing Presses in the town of Nandod, one of them being the State Press at which the "Darbar Gazette", the only periodical publication in the State, is printed, and other printing work done for the State. The second Printing Press is owned by a private individual, and does job work only.

Victoria Jubilee Library at Nandod.

213. The Victoria Jubilee Library at Nandod is maintained by an annual contribution by the State in addition to members' subscription. It has been registered, for certain privileges, by the Department of Public Instruction, Bombay.

New Libraries.

214. New Libraries, on a small scale, have recently been established at Lachhras, Sisodra, and Bhalod.

Appendices.

215. Appendices I @ XXV, in the prescribed form, are attached.

CHHATRASINHJI.

Raja of Rajpipla.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Rajpipla State showing changes in personnel during the year 1911-12.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
				There was no change during the year under report.

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix II.

List of laws in force in the Rajpipla State (1911-12)

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
(a) *Acts borrowed from the enactments of the Indian Legislature and applied by the Durbar, to the Rajpipla State, with such modifications as were necessary to meet local requirements, &c.*			
The Indian Penal Code with amendments	Yes.		
The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1898.			
The Indian Evidence Act, Act I of 1872, with amendments.			
The Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV of 1882, with amendments.			
The Indian Contract Act, Act IX of 1872			
The Whipping Act, Act VI of 1864.			
The Cattle Trespass Act, Act I of 1871, with amendments.			
The Indian Opium Act, Act I of 1878.			
The Abkari Act, Bombay Act V of 1878			
Amendment of the above, Bombay Act V of 1901.			
The Jail Act, Bombay Act II of 1874, with amendments.			
The Mamlatdars' Courts Act, Bombay Act III of 1876.			
The Moffusil Municipalities Act, (in part) Bombay Act VI of 1873.			
The Sale of Poisons Act, Bombay Act VIII of 1866.			
The Village Police Act, Bombay Act VIII of 1867.			
The Indian Post offices Act, Act VI of 1898.			

	The Guardian and Wards' Act, Act VIII of 1890.	Yes
	Regulation for the formal recognition of heirs, &c, Bombay Regulation NºVIII of 1827.	
	Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, Act XV of 1865.	
	Intestate succession amongst Parsis, Act XXI of 1865.	
	The Indian Census Act, Act XVII of 1890.	
	The Indian Census Act, Act X of 1900.	
	The Epidemic Diseases' Act, Act III of 1897.	
	The Indian Census Act, Act XVI of 1910.	
(*b*)	*Acts and Regulations passed by the Darbar.*	
	The Rajpipla Stamp and Court fees Act of 1885	
	Amendments of the above by notification	
	Nº 4 of 21-7-85.	
	Process fee rules of 26-8-85.	
	Nº 13 of 7-9-85.	
	Nº 16 of 12-10-85.	
	Nº 448 of 28-10-85.	
	Nº 3 of 9-7-86.	
	Nº 505 of 23-7-87.	
	Nº 4 of 8-11-88.	
	Nº 13 of 11-4-89.	
	Nº 14 of 20-5-89.	
	Nº 32 of 5-12-90.	
	Nº 397 of 6-8-91.	
	Nº 212 of 7-8-91.	
	Nº 186 of 22-7-93.	
	Nº 2 of 6-3-94.	
	Nº 2 of 11-6-99.	
	Nº 70 of 30-5-4.	
	Nº 27 of 5-9-4.	
	Nº 10 of 31-8-6.	
	The Rajpipla Registration Act of 1885.	
	Amendments of the above by notification	
	No. 14 of 24-9-85.	
	No. 35 of 19-11-87.	
	No. 58 of 15-5-89.	
	No. 1 of 7-12-96.	
	No. 10 of 15-6-1901.	
	No. 4 of 28-8-1901.	

The Rajpipla State Survey law of 1885.
The Rajpipla Limitation Act of 1886.
Amendments of the above by notification
No. 13 of 11-9-86.
No. 4 of 3-9-98.
The Rajpipla Pleaders' rules of 1885 as amended by notification
No. 64 of 2-6-88.
No. 2 of 10-7-93.
No. 16 of 12-7-2.
No. 5 of 16-8-7.
Rules amending Village Police Act (1885 and 1887).
Abkari rules modifying the Abkari Act (1887).
The Rajpipla Paltan and Risala Rules of 1887, as amended by Circular No. 23of 23-9-87.
Boiler Inspection rules.
No. 2 of 27-7-95.
The Rajpipla Forest Law of 1895.
Amendment of the above by circular No. 26 of 13-11-1907.
The Rajpipla District Police Law of 1896
The Rajpipla Gambling Law of 1899 as amended by notification
No. 3 of 1-8-99.
Rules amending the Mamlatdars' courts Act (1900).
Regulation of 1901 regarding the prevention of Farcy & Glanders diseases.
The Rajpipla Arms Act of 1902, with schedules and rules.
Amendment, regulating the levy of fees in certain cases. Notification No. 51 of 1-6-1907.
Regulations of 1903 regulating the import and transport of explosives.
Lewa Patidar marriage rules of 1904.
Rules regulating the storage of Kerosine and such other inflammable materials (1904).
Desertion from the Fouj and the Municipal Departments- Notification

No. 658 of 6-2-1906.

Jurisdiction over Native officers and Sepoys of the British Indian Army-Notification No. 2 of 24-7-1907.

Rajpipla Explosives Act of 1908.
15-8-8.

Amending Chapters VI & VII of the Indian Penal Code. No. 19 of 21-8-8.

Amending Sections 4,108, 124A, 153A and 505 of the Indian Penal Code.
21-8-1908.

Amending Section 28 of the Lewa Patidars' Marriage Rules of 1904.
No. 39 of 21-10-1908.

Rules regarding Tea shops in the town of Nandod. No. 72 of 28-1-9.

Consolidating and amending the game law of the State.
Notification No. 73 of 9-4-10.

Notification modifying the Village Police Rules of 1885.
No. 10 of 12-8-10.

Rules for the Supply of water for private use (Nandod Town Water Works).
Notification No. 13 of 30-8-10.

Amending Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act.
Notification No. 31 of 26-11-10.

(c) *Circular orders and notifications published as having the force of law.*

Powers of the Survey Superintendent in certain matters,
No. 4164 of 26-12-84.
No. 137 of 19-5-85.

Powers of the Municipal officer in certain matters,
No. 4063 of 31-12-84.

Defining the responsibility of village officers, owners of alienated lands and others, for assisting and giving correct information to Survey officers,
No. 22 of 9-9-85.

Protection of State servants from civil suits, No. 2 of 24-7-85.

Impressment of carts,

No. 41 of 8-11-84.
No. 81 of 1-1-85.
No. 472 of 9-11-85.
No. 9 of 28-8-90.
No. 10 of 2-9-90.
No. 38 of 8-1-92.

Disallowing suits on foreign judgments other than those passed by a British court,
No. 6 of 17-8-85.

Removal of carcasses of dead animals,
No. 43 of 19-10-86.

Providing special procedure for the disposal by Panch of matrimonial disputes amongst Bhils and similar classes,
No. 1315 of 6-3-86.

Allowing two appeals in every criminal case,
No. 10 of 3-9-86.

Removal and pruning of hedges,
No. 14 of 11-9-86.

Registration of Births and Deaths,
No. 44 of 20-10-86.

Rules for the recovery of land revenue from Bhil villages (1886).

Making the affixing of obscene notifications, &c, penal,
No. 38 of 24-1-87.

Regulating the procedure of civil courts in cases relating to disputes about house-sites,
No. 93 of 4-4-89.
No. 3770 of 9-9-87.

Non-delivery of State records, &c, by Talatis and others,
No. 94 of 14-4-89.

Prohibiting the burial of dead bodies within certain limits,
No. 17 of 22-5-89.

Prisoners' testimony, No. 60 of 20-6-87.

Regulating the levy of duty upon export of Mowra flowers,
No. 6 of 17-7-87.

Prohibiting the storage of grass and other inflammable materials within certain limits,

No. 31 of 4-10-87.

Recovery of superior holders' dues,
No. 38 of 20-10-87.
No. 3757 of 1-11-90.
No. 19 of 28-9-92.

Possession of cornelian stones-
No. 1841 of 10-11-87.

Destruction of unclaimed documents in a registration office, No. 35 of 19-11-87

Treasure Trove- No. 60 of 23-5-88.

Powers of servants of the Octroi Farmer
No. 27 of 9-10-88.

Notifying the introduction of survey settlement into the Nandod, Bhalod, Jhagadia, Valia and Gardeshwar Talukas, and guaranteeing occupancy rights, and conceding rights to trees, &c, &c,
No. 1118 of 13-8-88,
No. 627 of 17-6-89.
No. 1726 of 6-10-90.
No. 1444 of 3-8-92.
No. 1262 of 7-6-94.

Drift wood- No. 52 of 11-11-89.

Rules regulating the procedure for the occupation of State waste land,
No. 45 of 27-2-90.

Abolishing certain taxes and cesses,
No. 119 of 27-6-90.
No. 36 of 25-12-91.

Abolition of the Babashahi currency in State transactions and from State accounts, No. 57 of 14-6-92.

Export of sand & stones,
No. 39 of 10-1-93.
No. 6 of 1-8-94.

Confirming and continuing the barring of civil courts in suits against the State,
No. 93 of 4-4-87.

Boundary marks, No. 58 of 14-4-93.

Rules for the tapping of toddy trees,
Nos. 17 & 18 of 10-11-93.

Power of Thandars and certain other officers to issue summonses,
No. 40 of 5-12-93.
No. 38 of 29-11-4.

Powers of the Survey Superintendent and of Taluka officers in certain survey matter
No. 98 of 19-6-94.
No. 2 of 10-7-94.
No. 3 of 10-7-94.
Directing the service of sale proclamations on the Talati of the village in which the lands to be sold are situated,
No. 1 of 28-4-96.
Property in 'Khali' lands,
No. 30 of 15-6-96.
Rules for the recovery of land revenue,
No. 9 of 23-9-96.
No. 8 of 28-7-98.
Cession of jurisdiction over lands traversed by the Rajpipla State Railway,
No. 16 of 23-6-97.
No. 97 of 4-5-99.
Defining the constitution of the several Departments of the State and the powers of the officers presiding over them,
No. 55 of 21-5-97.
Retail purchase of cotton by shop-keepers,
No. 7 of 22-2-98.
No. 8 of 10-3-98.
No. 16 of 16-8-2.
No. 10 of 28-8-3.
No. 66 of 22-5-11.
Defining the additional powers which the Dewan is to exercise in the absence of His Highness from the State,
No. 4 of 11-7-98.
Empowering Thandars and Chief Constables and Police Patels to take action in certain cases of emergency where breach of peace is apprehended,
No. 1 of 7-8-98.
Rules for the execution of decrees of British courts, No. 2 of 9-8-98.
Rules regulating the production of State records as evidence in courts of law,
No. 10 of 9-3-99.
Responsibility for giving information as to births, No. 88 of 6-4-99.
Rules regulating procedure in pauper suits
No. 14 of 14-6-99.
Investing the Municipal officer with Dis-

trict Magistrate's powers in regard to		
Declaring the abolition of Babashai currency in private transactions also, and fixing the rate of conversion for contracts made in that currency, No. 28 of 25--1901		
Bhang and Ganja Regulation, No. 8 of 31-7-1901.		
Publishing revised schedules of octroi duties, No. 25 of 5-11-1903.		
Rules regulating the sale of toddy by toddy-owners, No. 56 of 29-3-1904.		
cattle pounds in the Nandod Town, No. 6 of 27-7-99.		
Investing Dewan with all the residuary powers during His Highness' tour in Europe, N. 59 of 13-4-1904.		
Prohibition of alienation of Service and Devasthan lands, No. 3703 of 3-12-90. No. 78 of 27-6-1905.		
Restricting alienation of restored estates No. 6 of 15-5-1907.		
Transfer of village sites. No. 65 of 1-4-8.		
Authorising Taluka Aval Karkuns to perform magisterial duties under certain contigencies. No. 27 of 22-9-1908.		
Barring civil suits regarding cash allowances without sanction of the Hazur. No. 47 of 11-11-1908.		
Prohibiting the removal of earth from the approaches of Rajghat and Distillery Road, &c. No. 71 of 11-1-1909.		
Prevention of cruelty to animals. No. 12 of 18-8-1909.		
Sanction to prosecute Durbar servants. No. 69 of 24-5-11.		
Rules regualting shops for the sale of aerated wateras in the town of Nandod. N. 74 of 30-5-11.		
Prevention of burning fires in State Forests. N. 20 of 11-9-11.		Yes
Rules regulating shops for the sale of ice in the town of Nandod. No. 72 of 21-2-12.		
(d) *The Hindu and Mahomedan laws, and the Law of Torts.*		

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Rajpipla State, 1911-12.

Arm of service	Number of fighting officers and men.								Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	Strength at the end of last year.	Vacancies which had remained unfilled at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties. Died.	Casualties. Invalided.	Casualties. Discharged, deserted, &c.	Vacancies at the end of this year.	Strength at the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men. European commissioned officers	Number of men. Native commissioned officers.	Number of men. Non-commissioned officers.	Number of men. Fighting men.		
1	2	2A	3	4	5	6	6A	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	20	3	¶ 2	0	0	1	2	20	0	0	0	0	2	*18	4956- 4- 4	¶ There were two recruitments, one to fill up the casualty which occurred this year and the other to fill up one of vacancies which had remained unfilled at the end of last year.
Sappers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	* Besides these there are 25 "Bindressi" sowars for orderly duty, &c., the total cost of their pay, &c., is Rs6647-15-3.
Artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	‡5	0	0	0	0	0	‡ Special gunners are not employed, the "Paltan" (Infantry) men doing the work (of firing Salutes, &c.) when required.
Infantry	101	1	28	2	3	23	1	101	0	0	0	0	15	86	8590- 1- 5	† There were 28 recruitments during the year, viz. 1 to fill up the vacancy which had remained unfilled at the end of last year, and 27 to fill up that number out of the 28 casualties which had occurred during the year.
Total.	121	4	30	2	3	24	3	§121	0	5	0	0	17	104	13546- 5- 9	

§ Members of these corps assist the Regular Executive Police Force of the State, and perform many of the duties discharged elsewhere by the Police. To that extent, therefore, they may be regarded as an auxiliary Police Force. (Vide Appendix IV).

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police in the Rajpipla State for the year 1911-12.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajpipla State proper											
Superintendent of Police...	1	175+50 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	This statement embraces members of the Executive District Police Force only, and has no reference to Village Police nor to the "Military Force" dealt with in Appendix III. the members of which assist the regular Police and perform duties which in other places are performed by the regular Police, thus serving, to a great extent, as an auxiliary Police force.
Police Inspector ...	1	75+20 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	2	50+10 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	2	40+10 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	1	35+10 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	1	30+10 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Jamadar ...	1	22+5 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	

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Jamadar	...	1	20+5 P.T.A	38,709-10-4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamadars	...	2	15+5 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Jamadar.	...	1	15+5 P.T.A. +2P.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamadar.	...	1	15+5 P.T.A. +1P.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Havildar	...	9	12		0	3	0	2	0	8	0
Naiks	...	22	10		0	2	1	2	0	20	0
First class constables	...	51	9		2	5	0	13	0	29	0
Second class constables	...	87	8		3	19	0	26	0	34	0
Third class constables	...	18	7		4	14	0	0	0	12	0
Daffedar (Mounted Head constable)	...	1	28		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sowars (First Class mounted Constables)		3	25		0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Do- (Second Do-)		2	24		0	1	0	1	0	2	0
Do- (Third Do-)		10	23		0	4	0	0	0	7	0
Total for Rajpipla State proper		217		38709-10-4	9	48	1	44	0	130	0
Sagbara											
Police Sub-Inspector.	...	1	25		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamadar	...	1	20		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Naik	...	1	9		0	0	0	1	1	1	0

Constables ...	6	7	1,949-3-6	0	4	0	0	0	2	0		
Constables ...	6	6		3	3	0	0	0	1	0		
Constables ...	8	5		0	3	0	0	0	0	0		
Sowars ...	2	8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total Sagbara	25		1949-3-6	3	10	0	1	1	6	0		
Vadi												
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	0	0	552-0-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no separate appointment of a Sub-Inspector but the Kamdar of the Vasava performs the duties of that appointment.	
Havildar ...	1	12		0	0	0	0	0	1	0		
Second class Constable ...	1	8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Third class Constables ...	3	7		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total Vadi	5		552-0-0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		
Grand Total	247		41210-13-10	12	58	1	45	1	137	0		

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1911-12.

State.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions on no. arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rajpipla.	191	249 A	241	309 B	237	300 C	117	151	74	115	48.55	48.87	49.37	50.33	A. Out of 249 cases 23 were struck off as "no crime" and 9 were found to be non-cognizable, leaving 217 "true cases". B. 309 persons were arrested in connection with offences committed in this State. C. of the 309 accused persons shown under B, 5 were released on bail by the Police. 3 escaped from the custody, the bond of 1 was cancelled by the Magistrate and 300 were sent up for trial, with the following results, viz.– 151 accused were convicted. 115 were acquitted or discharged. 34 remained pending trial at the end of the year, making up the total of 300 as shown in C above.

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1911-12.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajpipla	3,375-15-1	12,957-2-7	1,498-6-0	4,073-15-3	44.38	31.44	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1911-12.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons implicated.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died or escaped during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Cases awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15, 16		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26, 27	28	29, 30	31	
Offences against the Public Tranquillity, Chapter VIII, Sections 143 to 160.	2	3	5	2	5	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2 Offences by or relating to Public servants, Chapter IX, Sections 161 to 170.	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
3 Contempts of the Lawful authority of Public servants, Chapter X, Sections 172 to 190.	5	10	15	5	12	15	9	0	0	1	0	8	0	9	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1 person

4 False evidence and offences against Public Justice, Chapter XI, Sections 191 to 229.	1	2	3	2	3	3	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
5 Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps, Chapter XII, Sections 231 to 263.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
6 Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII, Sections 264 to 267.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
7 Offences affecting the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, Sections 269 to 294A.	0	3	3	2	3	6	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
8 Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV Sections 295 to 298.	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
9 Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.																															
(*a*) Offences affecting life, Sections 302 to 311.	4	6	10	5	7	19	5	0	4	0	0	1	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	10 persons		
(*b*) Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, the exposure of infants, and the concealment of births, Sections 312 to 318.	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
(*c*) Hurt, Sections 323 to 338.	18	178	196	133	185	303	21	0	1	1	3	16	0	21	264	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	18 persons		

(*d*) Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, Sections 341 to 348.	1	9	10	8	10	19	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*e*) Criminal force and assault, Sections 352 to 358.	0	9	9	5	8	12	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
(*f*) Kidnapping, abduction, slavery, and forced labour, Sections 363 to 374.	0	2	2	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*g*) Rape, Section 376.	0	4	4	1	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*h*) Unnatural offences Section 377.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Offences against property, Chapter XVII, Sections 379 o 462.																															
(*a*) Theft, Sections 379 to 382.	6	54	60	39	56	97	58	5	25	0	12	14	2	58	36	0	0	16	7	4	3	9	2	0	1	0	0	0	4		
(*b*) Extortion, Sections 384 to 389.	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(*c*) Robbery and Dacoity, Sections 392 to 402	0	1	1	1	1	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(*d*) Criminal misappropriation of property, Sections 403 to 405.	1	10	11	3	10	11	7	0	2	0	0	5	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
(*e*) Criminal breach of trust, Sections 406 to 409.	1	3	4	1	4	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		

persons 3

(*f*) Receiving of stolen property, Sections 411 to 414.	0	2	2	3	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8 persons
(*g*) Cheating, Sections 417 to 420.	0	3	3	1	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(*h*) Mischief, Sections 426 to 440.	10	59	69	37	64	104	11	0	1	0	7	2	1	11	85	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5				
(*i*) Criminal trespass, Sections 447 to 462.	4	42	46	24	46	75	10	0	4	2	0	4	0	10	65	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
11 Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII, Sections 465 to 489.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
12 Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX, Sections 493 to 498.	3	22	25	11	22	40	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3				2 persons
13 Defamation, Chapter XXI, Sections 500 to 502.	0	3	3	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1				5 persons
14 Criminal intimidation, insult & annoyance, Chapter XXII, Sections, 504 to 510.	23	431	454	320	427	679	18	1	0	0	3	14	0	18	656	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	27					47 persons
Total Penal Code	81	859	940	607	880	1462	162	7	45	4	25	78	3	162	1253	0	0	26	14	9	11	11	5	0	1	3	1	0	60				

| Offences under Special Laws | | |

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1911-12.

Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1911-12					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sir Nyayadhish's Court	26	22	9	25	12	2	0	4	40	52	6	23	14	0	0	9	
Nandod Town Second Class Magistrate's Court.	216	300	35	106	29	419	6	2	405	597	101	400	90	0	0	6	
Nandod Taluka Second Class Magistrate's Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bhalod Second Class Magistrate's Court.	202	276	15	41	109	169	0	4	258	338	157	152	22	0	0	7	
Jhagadia First Class Magistrate's Court.	199	212	62	55	220	50	7	3	320	397	116	226	41	0	0	14	
Valia Second Class Magistrate's Court.	38	82	3	52	44	36	0	4	71	139	16	69	42	0	0	12	
Gardeshwar Second Class Magistrate's Court.	29	39	2	6	9	56	0	0	61	73	11	35	27	0	0	0	
Dediapada Third Class Magistrate's Court.	11	5	0	2	0	5	0	2	10	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	
Sagbara District Magistrate's Court.	17	13	1	13	1	3	0	1	26	19	2	4	13	0	0	0	
Total	738	949	127	300	424	740	13	20	1191	1624	409	909	258	0	0	48	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal courts in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1911-12.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences. Confirmed.		Sentences. Modified.		Sentences. Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c ordered.		Pending.		
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Sir Nyayadhish court.	21	0	0	17	13	8	3	8	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Huzur court.	11	0	0	18	4	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	*3	* Two of these three cases were disposed of shortly after the end of March 1912.
Total	32	0	0	35	17	13	7	8	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix X.

Civil Work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of — 1911-12.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer, or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
											Description			Value												
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500.	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1000.	Number of suits above Rs 1000 and under Rs 5000.	Number of suits above Rs 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration	
Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, Rajpipla State.	449	508	944	675	1393	1183	885	571	508	612	Rs 72,003-2-8	157	509	9	499	150	21	5	0	124	259	130	58	Rs 64,257-3-8	Y. M. D. 0 10 $6\frac{14}{571}$	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XI.

Civil Work – Results of applications for execution of decrees – 1911–12.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of 1911–12.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, Rajpipla State.	417	510	46,923–3–3	730	497	59,791–7–11	1147	1007	1,06,714–11–2	637	553	54,373–11–6	510	454	52,340–15–8	178	173	103	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XII.

Civil work — Number and results of appeals in civil suits — 1911-12.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Huzur Court, Rajpipla State.	13	14	10	12	23	26	9	13	14	13	Rs 1,094-11-0	Rs 7,566- 6-1	5	10	0	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	Y. 0. M. 5. D. 1.	Y. 1. M. 3. D. 1.

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Rajpipla State during 1911-12.

Stations.		Number of Prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail. &c.
			Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nandod Jail	Convicted	1	43	79	105	122	43.52	50.10	48	8,035-15-9	Days.	The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year. There were no deaths.
	Undertrial		2	81	54	83	2.25	4.18	3	69-4-0	18.36	
Taluka Lock-ups	Convicted	6	2	85	49	87	2.52	5.2	6	288-12-8		
	Undertrial		4	67	60	71	2.17	2.29	9	77-15-2	11.71	
Total	Convicted	7	45	164	154	209	46.04	55.12	54	8,324-12-5		
	Undertrial		6	148	114	154	4.42	6.47	12	147-3-2	15.30	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Rajpipla State-1911-12.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rajpipla	894	990	539	649	322	314	14	20	0	0	19	7	867	992	4,86,134-9-0	5,91,507-15-3	7	10	29	17	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewn, Rajapipla State.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1911-12.

Description.	Past year.				Present year.				Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented for registration.	Value of property.	Fees realized.		Number of deeds presented for registration.	Value of property.	Fees realized.		
1 Mortgages ...	539	3,09,507 1 0	2,119 15 0		649	3,80,532 10 3	2,484 10 6		
2 Sale-deeds ...	322	1,59,201 0 0	1,193 4 6		314	1,94,606 13 0	1,548 1 0		
3 Wills ...	14	22,465 0 0	38 4 0		20	13,949 0 0	71 1 0		
4 Money bonds ...	0	0 0 0	0 0 0		0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
5 Miscellaneous ...	19	9,062 0 0	56 1 6		7	6,770 0 0	40 7 0		
Total	894	5,00,235 1 0	3,407 9 0		990	5,95,858 7 3	4,144 3 6		
Deduct expenditure	0	0 0 0	390 1 3		0	0 0 0	399 15 6		
Net profit.	0	0 0 0	3,017 7 9		0	0 0 0	3,744 4 0		

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1911-12.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April.	Receipts.		Total in current year.	Expenditure.		Balance on 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Nandod Municipality.	0	7,855-6-5	5,302-2-11	5,302-2-11	Debited to the Municipality		0	* Includes only conservancy, latrines, street-lighting, watering, and fire-engine charges and cost of establishment. † Repair and maintenance of Roads within the Nandod Municipal limits. ‡ Nandod Town water works maintenance charges. § Repairs to Municipal latrines, wells, &c. The Municipality at Nandod is managed only as a department of the State and its income and expenditure form part of the general receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury.
					* 6,607-1-7	* 6,611-15-10		
					Debited to "Public Works" though strictly appertaining to the Municipality.			
					† 4,418-8-8	† 5,231-7-1		
					‡ 4,615-14-7	‡ 6899,-11-6		
					§ 501-15-2	§ 414-4-0		
					9,536-6-5	12,545-6-7		
					16,143-8-0	19,157-6-5		

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Rajpipla State.

State.	April 1911.	May 1911.	June 1911.	July 1911.	August 1911.	September 1911.	October 1911.	November 1911.	December 1911.	January 1912.	February 1912.	March 1912.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
	In. cent														*	* 1906-7 39-67
Rajpipla.	0-0	0-0	8-35	3-43	6-24	4-53	0-0	0-84	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	23-39	44-64	37-54	1907-8 30-53
Station- Nandod																1908-9 32-84
																1909-10 40-0
																1910-11 44-64
																Total 187-68
																Average=37. 54.

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains (as specified in Agency letter No. 284 dated the 28th May 1893) for the year 1911-12.

Articles.	During March (past year). lbs per rupee.	During March (present year). lbs per rupee.	Remarks.
Bajri ...	19	18	
Ooreed ...	22	16	
Mung ...	32	22	
Til (Sesamum) ...	10	9	
Gram ...	24	21½	
Toor (Split) " Dál " ...	23	17	
Gram - Do -	20	17	
Rice, 1st sort	11	10	
Rice, 2nd sort ...	16	12	
Rice, 3rd sort ...	20	13	
Mung (Split) " Dal " ...	25	16	
Mowra flowers. ...	56	35	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1911-12.

(from 1-4-11 to 31-3-12).

Description of works.	Expenditure.		
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
A. Buildings.			
1 Schools.	1,539-15- 1	1,680- 9- 1	3,220- 8- 2
2 Dharmshalas.	235- 3- 5	736-13- 9	972- 1- 2
3 Dispensaries.	19-12- 5	309- 4- 4	329- 0- 9
4 Public offices.	2,915-11- 8	2,537-14- 0	5,453- 9- 8
5 Village choras.	507- 9- 9	568- 7- 3	1,076- 1- 0
6 Other Darbar buildings.	19,273-13-6	4,413- 8- 6	23,687- 6- 0
Total A.	24,492- 1-10	10,246-8-11	34,738-10-9
B. Roads, &c.			
1 Roads.	2,307-13-2	11,453-0-0	13,760-13-2
2 Boats	2,031-0-0	643-2-7	2,674-2-7
Total B.	4,338-13-2	12,096-2-7	16,434-15-9
C. Other works of Public Utility & Improvement.			
1 Wells.	2,836-13-6	0	2,836-13-6
2 Tanks (including Ghats).	1,050-0-7	0	1,050-0-7
3 Nandod Water Works.			
(1) Expenditure on masonry works (original or repairs).	709-11-9	0	709-11-9
(2) Expenditure on account of purchase of new engines, &c or repairs of old ones.	4,032-4-4	0	4,032-4-4

(3) Expenditure on account of working.	6,899–11–6	0	6,899–11–6
Total 3 Nandod Water works	11,641–11–7	0	11,641–11–7
4 Groyne.	44–13–5	0	44–13–5
5 Other miscellaneous works and improvements	29,808–8–7	0	29,808–8–7
Total C.	45,381–15–8	0	45,381–15–8
D. Miscellaneous Items.			
1 Tools and plant.	6,719–2–7	0	6,719–2–7
2 Stock.	348–10–2	0	348–10–2
3 Miscellaneous.	0	62–4–3	62–4–3
Total D.	7,067–12–9	62–4–3	7,130–1–0
Total A, B, C, D.	81,280–11–5	22,404–15–9	1.03,685–11–2
E Establishment charges.	10,183–0–0	0	10,183–0–0
Total A to E.	91,463–11–5	22,404–15–9	1,13,868–11–2
F. Railway.			
Capital charges.	33,972–0–0	0	33,972–0–0
Working charges.	72,295–14–7	0	72,295–14–7
Total F.	1,06,267–14–7	0	1,06,267–14–7
Grand Total.	1,97,731–10–0	22,404–15–9	2,20,136–9–9

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1911-12.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.													Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.		Cows.		Buffaloes.				Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
						Males.		Females											
		Working.	Calves.	Full grown	Heifers	Working	Claves.	Full grown	Heifers										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Nandod Taluka	1911-12	8,125	2,482	4,499	2,392	167	226	3,263	1,669	209	161	44	281	14,196	3,990	0	415	1,305	
Bhalod "		7,799	500	3,102	1,500	18	514	2,900	1,325	119	157	54	152	6,989	3,572	0	240	1,160	
Jhagadia "		7,149	1,922	4,229	2,925	69	282	2,471	1,526	74	92	40	102	7,564	3,345	0	153	1,423	
Valia "		8,668	2,569	7,558	5,468	114	381	2,387	1,082	84	113	41	11	6,959	3,733	0	198	1,570	
Vadi "		555	0	711	0	42	0	166	0	4	6	0	0	437	129	0	5	134	
Gardeshwar "		4,118	824	3,011	2,815	22	187	953	614	45	27	6	24	4,951	2,082	0	37	169	
Dediapada "		2,393	1,562	3,637	1,555	9	29	609	305	16	15	1	1	2,557	1,218	0	10	524	
Sagbara "		7,04	476	9,23	457	30	10	175	30	50	9	10	1	520	340	0	26	254	
Total.		39,511	10,335	27,670	17,112	471	1,629	12,924	6,551	601	580	196	572	44,173	18,409	0	1084	6,539	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Rajpipla State, 1911-12.

Name of State.	Abkari revenue.					Opium.		Bhang & Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Country Spirit.		Europe liquor.	Export duty on mowra.	Miscellaneous.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
	Number of shops.	Revenue.												
Rajpipla.	104	2,18,328-9-11	150	2,700	417-1-8	26	14,882-13-0	23	3,206-9-9	4	2,810-6-0	157	2,42,495-8-4	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXII.

(Form B of Appendix XXII for Reports of the Mahikantha, Rewakantha and Palanpur Agencies).

RAJPIPLA STATE.

For the year ending the 31st March 1912 as compared with the year ending the 31st March 1911.

No.	Items.	1910-11	1911-12
	Opening Balance.	6,23,439-10-5	4,81,612-15-2
	Receipts.		
1	Land Revenue.	5,90,574-10-1	7,60,907-2-4
2	Local cess.	0	0
3	Sale proceeds of lands.	6,581-10-6	11,428-5-5
4	Opium Revenue.	10,682-8-3	14,882-13-0
5	Abkari Revenue (including bhang, ganja, &c).	1,55,111-1-3	2,27,612-11-4
6	Forest.	1,01,581-9-7	1,27,214-14-10
7	Custom Receipts.	0	0
8	Judicial Receipts (including also registration and stamps).	36,689-2-3	40,143-8-11
9	Educational (Fees, contributions, &c).	6,407-7-2	2,787-3-3
10	Guaranteed rights.	13,593-6-6	13,593-6-6
11	Extraordinary receipts.	0	0
12	Other Receipts.	22,873-1-8	37,529-14-8
13	Railway.		
	1 Capital	0	0
	2 Revenue	1,06,746-7-7	1,01,939-1-4
	Total Revenue heads.	10,50,841-0-10	13,38,039-1-7
	Debt heads.		
1	Tagávi.	27,195-4-4	34,330-15-8
2	Advances recovered other than Tagávi.	1,64,734-10-8	3,47,347-3-4
3	Deposits.	75,219-2-3	1,90302-13-7
4	Accounts with Banks.	3,06,035-8-1	2,91,742-1-1
	Total Debt heads.	5,73,184-9-4	8,63,723-1-8

	Total Receipts.	16,24,025-10-2	22,01,762-3-3
	Total with Opening Balance.	22,47,465-4-7	26,83,375-2-5
	Expenditure.		
1	Darbar Expenses.	2,30,128-12-4	2,43,484-4-3
2	Tribute and Rundh Mahal compensation.	60,270-12-3	72,770-15-4
3	Extraordinary charges.	29,759-1-7	1,10,889-1-10
4	Administrative Establishment.	25,421-15-3	25,528-9-10
5	Revenue Department.	66,901-6-7	70,528-9-8
6	Judicial Department. (including also Registration and Stamps).	13,082-1-2	14,279-8-9
7	Educational Department.	43,300-11-2	43,522-0-11
8	Military Department (Sibandi).	57,114-12-3	73,949-13-7
9	Police.	37,750-12-5	38,709-10-4
10	Jail.	5,241-10-6	8,094-10-5
11	Medical (including Vaccination).	18,667-1-1	14,130-3-6
12	Forest Department.	27,146-0-6	28,637-15-0
13	Public works.	1,11,491-1-8	1,13,868-11-2
13 A	Railway.		
	1 Capital.	302-10-0	33,972-0-0
	2 Working expenses.	59,405-6-9	72,295-14-7
14	Minor Establishments.	18,789-13-6	23,964-4-1
15	Dharmada and Devasthan.	12,284-11-9	12,030-2-9
16	Other cash allowances.	14,475-9-8	11,982-2-4
17	Remission of Tagavi.	46-5-7	20-0-1
18	Miscellaneous.	22,594-2-10	23,197-3-11
	Total.	8,54,174-14-10	10,35,855-14-4

	Debt heads		
1	Pu rchase of Govt. securities as a State Reserve.	1,99,938-0-0	0
2	Tagávi Advances.	31,031-0-0	32,524-0-0
3	Other Advances.	2,60,445-10-3	3,36,924-5-0
4	Deposits.	65,887-6-9	1,84,031-8-0
5	Acounts with Banks.	3,54,375-5-7	7,49,261-8-10
	Total Debt heads	9,11,677-6-7	13,02,741-5-10
	Total Expenditure	17,65,852-5-5	23,38,597-4-2
	Closing Balance	4,81,612-15-2	3,44,777-14-3
	Grand Total	22,47,465-4-7	26,83,375-2-5

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Rajpipla State during the year 1911-12.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Result of indoor patients.				Expenditure on account of Hospital and Dispensaries.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nandod Hospital ...	19,327	51	32	9	5	5	6,139-10- 3	231	
Jhagadia Dispensary ...	5,527	8	7	0	0	1	1,774-10- 5	95	
Bhalod „ ...	5,425	0	0	0	0	0	1,083- 5- 2	92	
Valia „ ...	3,577	4	3	1	0	0	801-10- 5	59	
Gardeshwar „ ...	808	0	0	0	0	0	685- 2- 7	10	
Dediapada „ ...	379	0	0	0	0	0	627-10-11	7	
Total	35,043	63	42	10	5	6	11,112- 1- 9	494	
Add expenditure on account of special measures adopted in connection with epidemic diseases, free distribution of quinine, cost of vaccinating staff,&c							3,018-1-9		
Total Rs							14,130-3-6		

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Rajpipla State, for the year 1911-1.2

Name (of the Taluka)	Population according to the annual village census.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Nandod	37,676	669	489	0	180	797	869	72	0	17.83	12.98	21.24	23.07	
Bhalod	26,213	594	609	15	0	539	501	0	38	23.49	23.23	21.31	19.11	
Jhagadia	26,511	555	522	0	33	430	413	0	17	21.43	19.69	16.60	15.58	
Valia including	30,160	681	432	0	249	388	271	0	117	24.08	14.32	13.71	9.0	
Vadi	2,926	91	91	0	0	76	76	0	0	31.10	31.10	25.97	25.97	
Gardeshwar	12,135	132	235	103	0	54	80	26	0	12.20	19.36	4.99	6.59	
Dediapada including	9,692	298	279	0	19	70	82	12	0	32.44	28.78	7.62	8.46	
Sagbara.	3,857	108	95	0	13	72	62	0	10	28.92	24.63	19.28	16.07	
Total	1,49,170	3,128	2,752	118	494	2,426	2,354	110	182	21.07	18.45	16.87	15.78	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Rajpipla State, for the year 1911-12.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Secondary Education (High school, &c).	Primary.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Higher Education.								
1	1	Nandod High school.	227	277	184.6	182	8,881-11-11	0	8,881-11-11	
		Medical College Scholarship.	0	0	0	0	652- 8- 0	0	652- 8- 0	
		Total.	227	277	184.6	182	9,534- 3-11	0	9,534- 3-11	
		Primary Education.								
74	74	Boys' Primary schools.	3,136	3,254	2,173	2,280				
1	1	Boys' Urdu school.	111	117	72	80				
1	1	Sanskrit Pathshala.	43	56	29.9	33				

76	76	Total.	3,290	3,427	2,274.9	2,393		33,341-4-8 331-0-0 33,672-4-8	33,672-4-8
6	6	Girls' schools.	443	492	302	300			
		Girls attending classes attached to Boys' schools	290	309	187	196			
		Total Girls.	733	801	489	496			
82	82	Total Primary Schools	4,023	4,228	2,763.9	2,889	0	33,672-4-8	33,672-4-8
		Training College scholarships, Rewa Kantha Educational fund contribution, &c.						315-8-4	315-8-4
82	82	Total Primary Education	4,023	4,228	2,763.9	2,889	0	33,987-13-0	33,987-13-0
83	83	Grand Total.	4,250	4,505	2,948.5	3,071	9,534-3-11	33,987-13-0	43,522-0-11

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

of the

RAJPIPLA STATE

for the year

1913-14.

INDEX

to the Administration Report of the Rajpipla State for the year 1913-14.
Forwarding letter No. dated the October 1914.

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No. of 1914-15.

Rajpipla State,

Nandod, October 1914.

From,

HIS HIGHNESS

MAHARANA SHRI SIR CHHATRASINHJI.
K. C. I. E.,

RAJA OF RAJPIPLA.

To,

THE POLITICAL AGENT,

REWAKANTHA.

My Friend,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Rajpipla State for the year 1913-14, together with 25 spare copies, in a separate parcel.

2. I beg to add that requisite details for incorporation in the General Administration Report of the Agency, for the twelve months' period ending the 31st March 1914, were duly submitted in the Summary, and in Appendices Nos I @ XXV, forwarded under my No. 74 dated the 20th July last.

I beg to remain,

Your ever sincere friend,

CHHATRASINHJI.

Raja of Rajpipla.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
of the
RAJPIPLA STATE
for the year
1913-14.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

(a) *Boundaries, area, and subdivisions of the State, population and revenue.*

Boundaries.

With the exception of a tract in the North-Eastern part of the State, where land on the Northern, as well as the Southern, bank of the River Nurbudda, is Rajpipla territory, that river forms the Northern boundary of the State. Beyond this North-Eastern tract, lie territories belonging to some of the Sankheda Mewas Estates and to the Chhota-Udepur State. On the East, the State is bounded by the Chikhli, Raisingpur and Kanti Estates of the Khandesh Mewas; on the South, by Gaekwari territory and the Mandvi Taluka of the Surat District; and on the West, by the Broach District.

Area and sub-divisions.

2. The area of the State is 1517½ square miles. It is divided into the following six sub-divisions or Talukas for administrative purposes :–

1. Nandod.	2. Bhalod.	3. Jhagadia.
4. Valia.	5. Gardeshwar.	6. Dediapada.

besides the feudatory estates of the Vasawas of Sagbara and Vadi.

Population.

3. The population of the State, according to the General Census of 1911, is 1,61,606.

Gross Revenue.

4. The average annual gross revenue of the State, based on the actual collections, under several revenue heads of account, during the past five years ending the 31st of March 1914, was Rs 12,28,758 as shown below :–

Year.	Actual collections.
1909-10	Rs. 10,55,982
1910-11	" 10,50,841
1911-12	" 13,38,039
1912-13	" 12,10,643
1913-14	" 14,88,285
Total	61,43,790
Average	12,28,758

(*b*) *Particulars in regard to the State and the Ruling Chief, &c.,*

Class of State and salute.

5. Rajpipla is a First Class State. Its ruler has a salute of 11 guns. The system of primogeniture is followed, and there is a Sanad, granted by the First Viceroy, Lord Canning, authorizing adoption.

Name, title, &c. of the ruler of the State.

6. The following table gives several particulars required to be furnished, in regard to the ruler of the State :-

(*a*) Name of the Ruling Chief and title - His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Chhatrasinhji, K. C. I. E., Raja of Rajpipla.

(*b*) Residence - Nandod, Rajpipla State.

(*c*) Caste - Gohel Rajput.

(*d*) Age - 52 years.

(*e*) Date of ascending the Gadi with full ruling powers- 20th May 1897.

Heir-apparent.

7. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji, is now 24 years of age, was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkote; and holds the Final Diploma and Medal winning the first place at the Final Diploma Examination, of that Institution. After completing his course of studies at the Rajkumar College, he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, where also his career was most successful. In 1912 he proceeded on a tour to Europe and after his return to this country he worked for some months as an attaché under Mr. R. C. Brown, Collector of Belgaum. He is now learning administrative work under local officials and seems to take an interest in his work.

Younger Kumars.

8. The other Kumars are -

(*a*) Kumar Shri Champaksinhji, aged 14 years.
(*b*) Kumar Shri Kishorsinhji, aged 11 years.
(*c*) Kumar Shri Natwarsinhji, aged 2 years.

Kumars Shri Champaksinhji and Kishorsinhji are, I am glad to say, making steady progess at the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, and have given satisfaction to the Principal of that Institution.

(c) *Official visits to the State.*

9. C. W. M. Hudson, Esquire, I. C. S., Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

The Political Agent.

visited the State on 27th March last, and remained here upto the 1st of April next, during which time he was pleased to inspect all the public institutions in this place, and exchange the customary visits.

(*d*) *Chief events of the year.*

10. A second son was born to the heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Vijaysinhji on the 15th of July last; and in September of the same year, the State and myself had the misfortune of losing our old and well-tried Dewan, Mr. Dhanjisha Edalji Kothawala, whose long and useful career in Rajpipla had made him highly liked and popular and whose loss is greatly deplored by all.

Birth of a second son to the heir-apparent.

Death of Mr. Dhanjisha Edalji Kothawala, the old Dewan.

(*e*) *External Relations.*

11. The relations of the State with other Native States as well as with the neighbouring British Districts have continued to be perfectly satisfactory. Complete and cordial reciprocity exists in regard to extradition and all other interstatal matters.

Relations with neibouring British Districts and States.

12. The Government of India have been pleased to extend to this State the privilege of having the decrees of its Courts executed. and processes served. by the Courts in British India, and by those established outside British India by the Governor-General in Council. Similarly, decrees passed by such Courts, are executed, and processes issued by them, served by the Courts of this State.

Reciprocity in regard to execution of decrees and service of processes by Courts in British India and in this State.

13. The system lately introduced of tranmitting processes in criminal cases direct for service between this State, on the one side, and Baroda and other Native States, on the other, has hitherto worked satisfactorily, though it would be premature to pronounce any opinion on the working of this arrangement so soon.

System of direct transmission of processes, in criminal cases, for service to, and from, this State.

(*f*) *Payments made to, and received from, other States.*

14. An annual payment of Rs50,000-12-3, British, the equivalent of Rs65.001, Babashahi, is made by the State to the Baroda Darbar through the Agency of the British Government. It is known by the name of "Ghasdana"

Ghasdana payment to the Baroda Darbar.

and represents, as the term implies, provision for the supply of "Grass and Grain" for a troop of horse. (Reference requested to Aitshison's Treaties, 4th Edition, vol. VI P. 324). Under the treaty made with the Baroda Darbar the payment is subject to the condition of remission on the occurrence of an "Asmani or Sultani" misfortune, and effect is duly given to this proviso, whenever occasion has arisen. In the last year's report this payment was shown as about Rs37,500, whilst in the year under report it is about Rs 62,500. The difference is only nominal and due to the fact that according to the Hindu dates, only 3 instalments fell due last year, and 5 in the current financial year.

Rundh Mahal compensation allowance.

15. Another payment, known as the Rundh-Mahal Compensation allowance, is annually made to the Baroda Durbar. It is paid in connection with an exchange of territory, which took place many years ago, between the Baroda and Rajpipla States, and in which the latter State received territories yielding greater revenue than the villages received in exchange by the former: and this cash allowance was assigned to Baroda as a compensation for the difference.

Payments received by the State.

16. The State receives the following payments:-

(i) An annual cash allowance of Rs12,286 from the British Government, payable from the Treasury at Broach.

(ii) An opium compensation allowance of Rs 500 per annum (in addition to the total remission of duty on all opium imported for sale within the State).

(iii) A cash allowance of Rs1,307-6-6 per annum, from the Baroda Durbar.

(*g*) *Feudatories.*

Feudatories of the State, the Vasawas of Sagbara and Vadi.

17. The two feudatories of the State, are the Vasawas of Sagbara and Vadi. No special event of importance occurred in connection with them during the year under report.

Status of the two Vasawas.

18. Both Sagbara and Vadi are integral parts of the Rajpipla State, and all laws in force within the limits of the State proper, are applicable to these two Estates in the same manner, and to the same extent, as in the rest of the State. Owing to their remoteness from the capital of the State, and the influence which they, as landlords, exercised over people settling and cultivating lands in those Estates, they were invested with certain powers and responsibility as a matter of convenience and expediency. This circumstance dose not, however, alter their own, or their tenants', status as ordinary ryots, or subjects, of the State and that of their respective talukas, as integral parts of the State.

19. Both Vasawas have full civil jurisdiction conferred on them, within the limits of their respective Talukas; but the occasions for its exercise are very rare. Both have also police powers and are responsible to the Durbar for the maintenance of peace within the limits of their respective estates. In criminal matters, the Vasawa of Sagbara is invested with the powers of a District Magistrate.

Jurisdiction conferred on the two Vasawas.

20. Forest income is the chief source of the revenues of the Vasava of Sagbara. His total income from all sources, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 38,880, as against Rs. 36,279 and his total expenditure to 44,047 as against Rs. 36,343 in the year preceding. The excess of expenditure over that of the last year, was chiefly due to the marriage expenses incurred by the Vasawa in the year under report.

Revenue and expenditure of Sagbara during the year.

21. The revenues of the Vasawa of Vadi, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 11,435 as against Rs. 11,891, and his expenditure was Rs. 11,453 as against Rs. 11,191 in 1912-13. These variations in income and expenditure are not important and call for no remarks.

Revenue and expenditure of Vadi during the year.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

22. Physical features divide the State into two broad and natural divisions called the "Rasti" and the "Rani", the former comprising the flat and fertile plain to the West and the North, and the latter, the more or less, hilly tract in the East and the South. The *Rasti* or "settled" tract now includes the greater part of the Nandod and Bhalod Talukas, the whole of the Jhagadia Taluka, and parts of the Valia and Gardeshwar Talukas This tract has been brought under a Survey Settlement analogous, in all essential particulars, to the settlements in force in the neighbouring British Districts of Gujarat. The Rani or "forest-tract" includes small portions of the Nandod and Bhalod Talukas, a large area in Valia, the greater part of Gardeshwar, and the whole of the Dediapada Taluka as well as the entire Sagbara and Vadi Estates. The system of land revenue management in force in the Rani tract is the Halbandi or plough-tax system, according to which payment of land-revenue is made to the State at so much per plough or pair of bullocks employed in agriculture. There is, under this system, no right of occupancy, no fixity of tenure and the ryot is at liberty to abandon one piece of land and take up another without any notice to the revenue authorities. The system has, no doubt, many drawbacks, but it has also the great advantage of being the one best suited to the primitive habits and nomadic tendencies of Bhils inhabiting these, more or less, forest covered tracts. Many of the villages in the Rani tract consist of only a few huts and the desertion of one village and settle-

Natural divisions--Rasti and Rani--System of land--revenue in force in these divisions.

ment in another, are of frequent occurrence. A few cases of sickness in the village, the appearance of rats in the fields, or the mere nomadic instinct inherent in the Bhil, are sufficient reasons to induce him to move from one village and settle in another. This tendency is, however, gradually but steadily decreasing and more settled modes of life and agriculture are finding favour with the Bhil to a large extent, every year.

Conversion of Rani into Rasti.

23. The conversion of a Rani village into Rasti is an object which is always kept in view and whenever, owing to settled modes of living and of cultivation on the part of its inhabitants and the clearing of jungle from its vicinity, it becomes ripe for the introduction of a Survey Settlement, it is brought under such settlement. Care is, however, taken to see that the rates are kept sufficiently low to induce a Bhil to appreciate its benefits. 31 villages in the Jhagadia, and 37 in the Valia, Talukas were, in this way, brought under the Survey Settlement and converted from Rani to Rasti some five years ago. The measuring and classing operations in the 20 villages selected for Survey Settlement mentioned in the last year's report, have now been completed and the Survey Settlement will soon be introduced therein.

Survey operations in Dumala villages.

24. Two Dumala villages of Sajwa and part of Partappura, were also brought under Survey Settlement, whilst they were under State management, and at the Inamdar's express desire, a revision of the original settlement took place in the village of Mota Vasna.

Revision Survey Settlements.

25. Revised Settlements have now been introduced in all the Rasti divisions of this State, except in the Gardeshwar Taluka and they have been received everywhere with satisfaction, being extremely fair and moderate. In Gardeshwar also, the arrangements for the revised Survey Settlement were almost completed during the year under report, and it has been introduced in September of this year.

Extension of cultivation.

26. The usual details in regard to extension of cultivation, during the year under report, and during the year preceding, in the State Rasti villages, are given in the following table :-

Year.	Lands relinquished.		New lands taken up		Nett improvement, i.e. excess of the area taken up for cultivation over the area thrown out of cultivation.	
	Area	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs
1912-13	624	961	5,343	8,617	4,719	7,656
1913-14	488	1,242	8,608	11,129	8,120	9,887

It will be seen from these figures that whereas only 488 acres of land were thrown out of cultivation in the year under report, the areas newly taken up for the same purpose, were 8,608 acres, showing the prosperity of the season and the settled habits of the cultivators in the Rasti villages.

Total Land Revenue Demand for the State year ending the 30th June 1914.

27. The year for the collection of land revenue in this State, ends on the 30th June of each year, and the total State demand on account of land revenue for the period under report was Rs 7,51,623 as against Rs 6,99,858 of the last year. The increase is mainly due to the introduction of the revised settlements.

Land revenue demand, collections and balances.

28. The following table gives, for the year of report (ending the 30th June 1914), details of the land revenue demand, the collections made, and the remissions granted and the balance remaining uncollected at the end of the year :-

Item.	Demand on account of the State year ending the 30th June 1914.	Collections on account of the demand mentioned in column 2.			Remissions of the year's revenue, granted during the year	Uncollected balance on 30th June 1914, of the year's revenue.
		During the first nine months of the State year (from 1st July 1913 to 31st March 1914.)	During the last three months of the year (from 1st April 1914 to 30th June 1914)	Total.		
	0	4	4	8	0	4
Land revenue	7,51,623-4-10	5,73,737-9-4	1,48,945-11-4	7,22,683-4-8	8,071-14-10	20,868-1-4

Remissions and Balances.

29. The total remissions shown in the table are Rs. 8,071 but they were not made because of the inability of the cultivators to pay the land revenue, but are due to the wholesome rule that whenever a revised survey settlement is introduced, all enhancements exceeding 33 and 66 percent of the original assessments should be remitted for a certain period.

Tagavi.

30. Tagavi is given liberally in the State and no interest is charged to the poorer cultivators, whereas those in well-to-do circumstances pay interest at the rate of only 6 percent. per annum. The total of these advances, during the year under report, was Rs 30,065 as against Rs 56,685; and of recoveries, Rs 54,695 as against 29,829, of the last year.

Decrease in Tagavi advances accounted for.

31. For the last 6 or 7 years, the Tagavi advances have been very liberal and in consequence it appears that the cultivators will not now need assistance to the same extent from the Durbar as was the case formerly, and this

principally accounts for the considerable falling off in Tagavi advances of the year under report.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

(*i*) *Legislation.*

Laws in force in the State.

32. Appendix II contains a list of all the laws in force in the State. Five short measures, three amending the Abkari, Forest and Game laws and one prohibiting the importation, manufacture and possession, without a license, of explosive fire-works, and the other prohibiting the removal of earth and kanker, &c from the approaches and beds of the Bhund Kotar, were passed in the year under report.

(*ii*) *Civil Justice.*

Courts of ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

33. Excepting the two feudatory Estates, there is only one Court of Original Civil Jurisdiction in the State, viz., the Court of the Sir-Nyayadhish which is held at Nandod during ten months, in the year. During the remaining two months, May and January, it is held at Bhalod for the convenience of people residing in that Taluka and in the neighbouring two Talukas of Jhagadia and Valia. People in these three Talukas have the option of taking their plaints to Nandod or to Bhalod where a special Clerk of the Court, empowered to receive plaints, is stationed all the year round. The Sir-Nyayadhish exercises also the powers of a Court of Small Causes in money suits not exceeding Rs 100 in value.

Civil Courts of Feudatory Estates.

34. The feudatory estates of Sagbara and Vadi have civil powers conferred on them which they exercise seldom.

Mamlatdars' Courts for possessory suits.

35. There are six Mamlatdars' Courts one for each Taluka, for the summary disposal of possessory suits under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act.

Appellate and revisional civil jurisdiction.

36. The only appellate Civil Court is the Huzur Court. It hears all applications for revision as well as regular appeals against the Sir-Nyayadhish's decisions in civil and criminal matters.

Original civil suits filed and disposed of in Sir-Nyayadhish's Court.

37. Appendices X and XI give details regarding the original civil work done during the year under report, when 793 new suits were filed; as against 921 of the preceding year. 728 cases remained undisposed of at the end of March last as against 612 of the year preceding; and thus the total number of the cases for disposal was 1521, at the beginning of the year, and out of these 932 were disposed of as against 805 in the year preceding. With a view to still more reduce these arrears, it is intended to give some temporary assistance to the Sir-Nyayadhish, who must expedite the hearing of all pending cases.

38. Out of a total of 932 cases, disposed of in the year under report, 180 were decided *ex parte*, 353 compounded or disposed of on admission of the claim, 173, struck off the file; and only 226 were otherwise disposed of.

Details as to the manner of disposal of the cases decided

39. The following table shows the nature and value of the transactions to which the 793 suits filed during the year related,

Nature and value of suits filed during the year.

(*a*) Description

(1) In connection with money transactions	616
(2) Relating to landed property	162
(3) Affecting other rights	15
Total.	793

(*b*) Value.

(1) Under Rs 100	590
(2) Uuder Rs 500	176
(3) Under Rs 1000	17
(4) Under Rs 5000	10
Total.	793

40. The following table gives a comparative statement of the original civil work of the year under report and that of the preceding year :-

Comparison of the original work of the year with that of the year preceding.

Year.	Balance of undisposed of suits at the beginning of the year.	Suits filed during the year.	Total.	Suits disposed of during the year.	Balance remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.	Average duration of suits disposed of during the year.
1912-13	612	921	1,533	805	728	0-7-6$\frac{2}{23}$
1913-14	728	793	1,521	932	589	1-3-24$\frac{122}{233}$
Increase during the year of report.	116	0	0	127	0	0-8-18$\frac{234}{359}$
Decrease during the year of report.	0	128	12	0	139	0

41. The manner of disposal of these cases as compared with the year preceding is also given below :-

Comparison of the manner of disposal of the cases decided during the year under report and during the year preceding.

	1912-13	1913-14
(*i*) Decided *ex parte*	178	180
(*ii*) Admitted and compromised	417	353
(*iii*) Struck off the file	155	173
(*iv*) Contested cases	55	226
	805	932

42. No new suits were filed in the Courts of the two feudatories and the only case pending in the Court of the Vasawa of Sagbara reported last year, was disposed of in the year under report.

Court of the Vasawa of Sagbara.

43. The following table gives details of Summary Possessory Suits filed and disposed of under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act:-

Possessory Suits under Mamlatdars' Courts Act.

Year.	Balance of undisposed of cases at the commencement of the year.	Cases filed during the year.	Total.	Cases disposed of during the year.	Balance undisposed of at the end of the year.
1912-13	10	190	200	188	12
1913-14	12	208	220	216	4
Increase.	2	18	20	28	0
Decrease.	0	0	0	0	8

There were 18 more of these cases filed in the year under report than in the year preceding making them 220 in all; and of these, 216 were disposed of, leaving only 4 to be decided at the end of the year. The work of the Thandars and Mahalkaris in this respect was very prompt and satisfactory.

44. Appendix XII gives details of the regular appellate work done by the Huzur Court. There were 22 appeals filed during the year, as against 15 of the year preceding; these with the balance of 8 appeals left over from the last year's cases, made the total number 30, being only 2 in excess of the total of the year preceding. Of these, 14. were disposed of, as against 20 of the last year. 16 cases still remain to be heard and finally decided, being double the number of the year preceding. In the 14 appeals disposed of, the lower court's decision was confirmed in 11 cases, reversed in 1, amended in 1, whilst the remaining case was compromised by the parties. 30 revision applications were received; and of these, 16 were against the decisions of the Thandars in possession cases; and 14 against the decisions of the Sir-Nyayadhish. Out of this number, 26 applications were disposed of with the result that in 22 cases the decision of the lower courts was upheld, in 2 it was reversed, and in the remaining 2 it was amended.

Appellate and revisional Civil work of the Huzur Court.

(iii) *Registration.*

45. The Town Magistrate at Nandod does registration work in connection with the three Talukas of Nandod, Gardeshwar and Dediapada, and similar work of the remaining three talukas of Bhalod, Jhagadia, and Valia is done by the Clerk of the Court at Bhalod. The details of the work done by the Department, during

Registration work.

the year under report, as compared with the year preceding, are given in Appendix XIV. It will thus be seen that 1136 documents affecting property of the value of Rs 6,52,722 were registered during the year under report, as against, 945 affecting property valued at Rs 5,15,859 in the year preceding. The chief reason for this increase is the unwillingness of the Sowcars to lend money on personal security. As a rule they demand some kind of immovable property as security for the advances made or for the old accounts settled.

(iv) *Criminal Justice.*

Constitution and jurisdiction of criminal courts.

46. The Sir-Nyayadhish is invested with the powers of a District Magistrate and of an Assistant Sessions Judge. Sentences passed by him in excess of three years' imprisonment are subject to confirmation by the Huzur Court. There are two Magistrates of the First Class. The Thandar of Jhagadia is one of them and disposes of the First Class cases of the Bhalod and Valia Talukas in addition to all the criminal cases of his own Taluka. The other First Class Magistrate is posted in the Town of Nandod. He disposes of all cases coming from the Town of Nandod as well as from the Nandod Taluka and does only First Class Magisterial work in connection with the Gardeshwar and Dediapada Talukas. The Thandars of Nandod, Bhalod and Valia and the Mahalkari of the Gardeshwar Taluka are all Second Class Magistrates for their respective Talukas. The Mahalkari at Dediapada has Third class Magisterial powers.

Criminal appeals.

47. The decisions of all the subordinate Magistrates are appealable to the Sir-Nyayadhish, whilst the Sir-Nyaydhish's decisions, whether, original or appellate, are appealable to the Huzur Court.

Offences dealt with by the Magistrates.

48. The total number of offences, cognizable as well as non-cognizable, reported to the Magistrates was 968, as against 957 of the last year. Adding to this figure the balance of undisposed of offences, viz., 176 of the last year the total to be dealt with, during this year was 1083; as against 1018 of the last year. 1004 cases out of these were disposed of in the year under report whilst in the preceding year only 903 were so dealt with. This, therefore, left 79 cases undisposed of at the end of the year whilst their number was 115 last year.

Number of accused persons dealt with by the Magistrates.

49. The total number of accused persons including those concerned in cognizable as well as non-cognizable, offences was 1,710, during the year of report, whilst in the preceding year it was 1,562. The following table gives the results for the two years:-

	1912-13	1913-14
(1) Discharged without being put upon trial.	433	464
(2) Acquitted after trial.	772	858

(3)	Convicted	249	299
(4)	Transferred	0	1
(5)	Remaining undisposed of at the end of the year	108	88
		1,562	1,710

Non-cognizable crime.

50. The figures dealt with in the above two paragraphs relate to cognizable as well as non-cognizable crime, and by far a large majority of these, were petty offences which were either compounded, withdrawn or dismissed for want of attendance, and only a small proportion of these, viz., 249 related to cognizable crime, involving 390 persons. This chiefly accounts for the small number of cases in which convictions were secured.

Appellate criminal work during the year.

51. There were 26 appeals filed in the Court of the Sir-Nyayadhish against the decisions of the subordinate magistrates and 9, against the orders of the Sir-Nyayadhish himself. In the 26 appeals before the Sir-Nyayadhish, the lower court's decision was confirmed in 6 cases involving 8 persons; modified in 11 cases involving 12 persons; and reversed in 8 cases involving 10 persons. The number of pending appeals was only one in which 6 persons were involved. 9 appeals in all were filed against the decisions of the Sir-Nyayadhish, in 6 of which, involving 8 persons, the original order was confirmed, two cases involving 4 persons, remained undisposed of at the end of the year and in 1 case involving 1 person, which was a second appeal against an acquittal, the lower court's decision was upheld and the order of the Sir-Nyayadhish reversed.

(*v*) *Police.*

(a) *Police Establishments.*

Strength of the ordinary District Police Force.

52. There was an increase of 10 in the total strength of the Police of this State, during the year under report and their numbers and designation are given below:-

1	Superintendent.
1	Inspector.
6	Sub-Inspectors.
6	Jamadars.
9	Havildars.
25	Naiks.
163	Constables.
16	Mounted Police, viz.,
	1 Daffedar and 15 Sowars.
227	Total.

The above figures relate to the Police of Rajpipla proper, but the Vasawas of Sagbara and Vadi employ, besides, 25 and 5 policemen, respectively. The whole force of the State will, therefore, be 257 as against 247 shown in the report for the last year.

Abkari Police.

53. A separate establishment is maintained for the performance of the Abkari Police duties. It consists of a guard of one head constable and 7 constables under the Distillery Inspector, and of 12 constables under each of the 6 Abkari and Opium Inspectors.

Details as to the cost of the forces referred to in paras: 52 and 53.

54. The following table gives details in regard to the cost of maintaining the Police force for the performance of their regular duties :-

Forces.	Number of men			Cost	
	Foot	Mounted	Total.	1912-13	1913-14
1 The ordinary District Police Force (Para : 52, above)	211	16	227	Rs 38,076	Rs 38,772
3 Abkari Police Constables (Para: 53, above) (Not including the Distillery and the Abkari Inspectors)	20	0	20	1,947	1,678
Total	231	16	247	40,023	40,450

Cost of Sagbara and Vadi Police.

55. The cost of the Sagbara and Vadi Police Force which is not included in the above table, was Rs 2,260.

Village Police.

56. The village Police consists of Police Patels, Vartanias, Vasawas, and Rakhas. These are mostly hereditary officers and generally have rent-free lands assigned to them as remuneration for the performance of their duties. In some cases, however, cash allowances are given instead of land. The total strength of this force is 1,427, as shown below :-

1.	Police Patels.	207
2.	Police Vasawas.	427
3.	Vartanias.	740
4.	Rakhas.	53

The Police Vasawas do the work of Police Patels in Rani villages or assist the village Police Patels in the Rasti villages. The Vartanias are village watchmen and the Rakhas are specially engaged to watch the standing crops in fields.

Remuneration to village Police.

57. The remuneration given to the above mentioned village Police officers is as follows :-

Police Patels.

In cash	Rs	1,246
In land	"	4,793

Police Vasawas.

In cash	Rs	34
In land	"	7,450

Police Vartanias.

In cash	Rs	914
In land	"	16,682

Police Rakhas.

In cash		Nil.
In land	Rs	1,342

58. The following table gives information in regard to the ratio of Police to population and area :-

Ratio of Police to population and area.

Number of men.	*Ratio* to *population* (1,61,606) according to general census of 1911	*Ratio* to *Area* (1517½ square miles,)
I. Regular District Police (Para: 52 above) 257 men.	1·6 men per 1000 of the population.	16·9 men per 100 square miles.
II. Regular District Police with the addition of the Abkari and village Police (paras: 53 and 56) 257 + 20 + 1427=1704 men.	10·5 -Do-	112·3 -Do-

59. Members of the ordinary District Police Force, are armed with muzzle-loading muskets, or carbines, and bayonets, in the case of the foot Police, and with swords and cavalry pattern carbines in the case of Sowars.

Weapons of the District Police Force.

(*b*) *Working of the Police:*

60. Appendix V gives details in regard to the working of the Police, so far as detection of crime and bringing to justice of offences is concerned.

Detection of crime.

	1912-13	1913-14
1. Number of cognizable cases reported to the Police.	285	270
2. Number of cases struck off, with the sanction of the Magistrates, as " no crime".	13	10
3. Number of cases found to be non-cognizable. ...	6	11
4. Balance " True cases ".	266	249
5. Number of persons arrested by the Police in the above " True cases ".	325	392

6.	Number of persons released by the Police &c. ...	3	2
7.	Number sent up before the Magistrates for trial.	322	390
8.	Number convicted....	160	210
9.	Acquitted or discharged.	114	151
10.	Remaining undisposed of, with the Magistrates, at the end of the year.	48	29

No. of cognizable crime

Persons dealt with in connection with them.

61. There were 17 less cases of cognizable crime committed during the year, than those shown in the last year's report and the number of persons convicted in these cases was 50 more than last year. At the same time, however, it appears that out of a total of 390 persons sent up for trial nearly half were acquitted or discharged which cannot be regarded as quite satisfactory.

Percentage of persons convicted to number arrested and to number sent up for trial.

62. The percentage of convictions during the year in all cognizable cases has slightly increased and was 53.57, as against 49.23 of the last year. This was with regard to the number of persons arrested; whilst it was 53.85 as against 49.69, with regard to persons actually sent up for trial.

Serious crime.

63. The following table gives the number of offences treated as serious crime during the year under report and the year preceding :-

		1912-13	1913-14
1	Murder. ...	3	5
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	1	2
3	Robbery and Dacoity.	1	4
		5	11

The table, above, shows that there was an increase in the number of serious crime but out of the 4 cases reported as robbery, only one was of a serious nature, and the rest were very petty offences and amounted technically to robbery. Out of the five cases of murder, one was declared to be no offence after a judicial inquiry, one was not detected, and the rest duly accounted for.

Percentage of property recovered to property stolen;

64. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was, I regret to say, 23.01 as against 47.38, which, it must also be confessed, cannot be regarded as very creditable to the Police.

(*vi*) *The Fouz Department.*

The "Fouz" or Military Department.

65. Under the Fouz or Military Department are maintained the following three corps :-

1	The Paltan	101	men
2	Body-guard men	20	"
3	Bindressi Sowars	27	"
	Total	148	men

Besides serving on ceremonial occasions, these men also perform certain Police duties of furnishing guards for the Huzur Treasury, the Jail and the Palace, &c.

Arms.

66. The infantry men are armed with B. L. Muskets and bayonets; and the cavalry, with B. L. Carbines, swords and lances.

Other branches of the Fouz Department.

67. Besides the three corps above referred to, and the State Band, the Fouz Department has also charge of the Veterinary Department, the State Stables, the "Kothar", and several other minor departments. The expenditure shown under the head "Military Department" in Appendix XXII, therefore, includes expenses on account of all these branches of this department.

(vii) *The Jail Department.*

Jail and lock-ups in the State.

68. There is a Central Jail at Nandod and a lock-up at each of the Taluka head-quarter stations other than Nandod. The lock-ups are maintained mainly for under-trial prisoners; but, as a matter of convenience, are also availed of for confining convicts sentenced to not more than 15 days' imprisonment.

Jail and lock-ups in the State.

69. The total cost of this Department to the State was, in the year under reference, Rs 10,425 as against Rs 8,213 of the preceding year. The increase in the expenditure is chiefly due to the purchase of some machinery and yarn for the weaving factory and also on account of an increase in the number of prisoners confined in the Jail. The total expenditure for the Nandod Jail alone was 10,338 rupees; the several lock-ups in the State having cost very little, as the charges on account of under-trial prisoners kept in these lock-ups, are not shown under this head; but under Law and Justice.

Number of prisoners in the Nandod Jail.

70. The daily average of convicts in the Jail during this year was 57.39 as against 48.86 of the year preceding; as shown below:-

	1912-13	1913-14
Number at the beginning of the year.	48	61
New admissions during the year.	91	83
	139	144
Number released (including 2 who died during the year)	78	87
Number remaining at the close of the year	61	57

71. Convicts sentenced to not less than six months' imprisonment are given the benefit of good conduct marks. Under this system, 31 prisoners got remissions of their sentences, during the year under report, as against 16, during the year preceding.

Good conduct marks.

72. Employment for long-term prisoners is found in the Jail factory and only short-termers are sent out to work in the State gardens. The total income of the Jail amounted to Rs. 4,083 during the year under report, as against Rs. 3,058 in the year preceding. The main source of income was the sale proceeds of articles manufactured at the Jail Factory, the amount in the year under report being Rs. 3,078, as against Rs. 2,146 in the year preceding. Convict labour employed in extramural work also fetched a sum of Rs. 964 as against 896 of the last year.

Convict labour.

73. The average gross expenditure per head was Rs 180-2-5 as against Rs 166-12-5 of the last year. This increase, as has been already observed, is mainly due to the purchase of yarn and machinery for the Jail Factory. the average *nett* expenditure per head, amounted to Rs 108-15-10 as against Rs 104-2-11.

Average expenditure per prisoner per annum.

74. The health of the prisoners during the year under report was good; and only two deaths occurred among the convicts due to bowel complaints.

Health of the prisoners.

75. The Jail was visited during the year under report by C. W. M. Hudson Esquire, Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, and myself.

Visit to the Jail by High Officers of Government.

(*viii*) *Extradition.*

76. The number of persons surrendered by other Native States and Districts was 13 as against 10 of the preceding year. Of these, 5 were convicted. 7 discharged or acquitted and 1 remained under trial. Similarly, persons surrendered by this State to other Native States and British Districts were 8, in the year under report, as against 11 in the previous year and of these 3 were convicted and 5 discharged or acquitted.

Surrender of prisoners to, and by, other States and Districts.

(*ix*) *Municipal matters*

77. The Nandod Municipality, the only one here, is managed by the State. Its chief source of income is Octroi. Municipal lands situated in the town, when leased or sold, also bring in a small income; and the fees levied for cattle brought to the pounds, go to the Municipality.

Nandod Town Municipality.

78. The Municipal revenue in the year under report was Rs 9,117 as against Rs 7,560 of the preceding year; and its expenditure, Rs 27,179 as against Rs 23,835 The details of this expenditure are given below :-

Municipal revenue.

		1912-13	1913-14.
(1)	Conservancy, road-watering, lighting and fire-engine, wards and general Establishment charges.	8.080	11,048
(2)	Maintenance of roads within Municipal limits and repairs to latrines and other Municipal buildings(debited to the P.W.D.)	4,558	5,548
(3)	Maintenance charges &c., of the Nandod Town Water Works (debited to the P.W.D.)	11,197	10,583

It will be observed that the total income of this Municipality during the year, was 9,117 which included Rs 4,925 being receipts from octroi duty; Rs 825 for cattle pound, Rs 1,800 for arrears of an instalment due from the Octroi farmer, and the balance of Rs 1,568 for miscellaneous revenue. The increase in Municipal expenditure was mainly due to the introduction of a better lighting system in some parts of the town and also to the improvement of roads.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The monsoon and its effect on crops.

79. The total rainfall of the year was 68 inches 22 cents. This was about 18 inches more than that of the preceding year and about double the average fall of the last 10 years. The monsoon began early in June, when the cultivators were not quite prepared for it, and the first sowing operations therefore took place only in those village where the land had been already ploughed in anticipation of an early burst of the rains. In this month especially during the last two weeks the fall was abnormal, the total being 36 inches 21 cents, at the end of the month. This not only retarded the sowing operations, but affected also the cultivation on the banks of the river Karjan, which was in high flood and where the low lying places remained submerged for the time. The fall in the next two months was comparatively moderate, and enabled the sowing operations to be completed, but in September again, it was heavy; and affected the growth of the crops. On the whole, however, this excess of moisture did not do much damage and the season may be regarded as favourable. There was no rain in October with the result that the ground became dry and hard, the cultivators finding it difficult to prepare their fields for the sowing of Rabi crops.

Monthly rainfall as compared with previous years.

80. The following table compares the monthly fall of rain during the year under report with that during the preceding four years, as registered at the Nandod Hospital.

Month.	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
April	0.17	0	0	0	0
May	0.34	0	0	0	0.55
June	7.09	15.70	8.35	6.37	36.21
July	16.80	12.99	3.43	28.32	10.23
August ...	8.74	9.52	6.24	12.69	7.91
September ...	6.68	0.36	4.53	0.38	12.72
October ...	0	2.31	0	0	0
November ...	0	2.92	0.84	2.58	0
December ...	0.10	0	0	0	0
January ...	0.08	0.32	0	0	0
February ...	0	0	0	0	0.60
March	0	0.52	0	0	0
Total.	40.00	44.64	23.39	50.34	68.22

Total rainfall of the year as compared with the past ten years and with the average for that period.

81. Comparison is made, in the following table of the total rainfall in the year, with that of the preceding ten years and with the average for that period.

Year	Rainfall.
1903- 4	46·33
1904- 5	24.93
1905- 6	26.87
1906- 7	39.67
1907- 8	30.53
1908- 9	32 84
1909-10	40.00
1910-11	44.64
1911-12	23.39
1912-13	50.34
Total	359.54
Average for the ten years	35.95
1913-14	68.22

Rain during the year at Taluka stations other than Nandod.

82. The details given above represent the rainfall registered at the Nandod Civil Hospital. Rain-gauges are also kept at the Taluka Dispensaries, and the rainfall registered at these stations, during the year under report when compared with that registered at Nandod, shows the following results.

Rainfall for 1913-14
(1st April 1913 to 31st March 1914).

Nandod	68.22 Inches
Bhalod	50.74 „
Jhagadia	53.85 „
Valia	54.37 „
Gardeshwar	67.33 „
Dediapada	62.60 „

Chief crops.

83. The principal crops grown in the State are shown below in the order of their importance and according to the extent of cultivation–

1. Cotton.
2. Juwar.
3. Rice (transplanted rice in a portion of the Valia Taluka. Sown rice in all other parts.
4. Bajri.
5. Kodra.
6. Toor. (Cajan pea).
7. Castor seeds.
8. Til (Sesamum).
9. Tobacco.
10. Banti.
11. Gram.
12. Mung, Ooreed.
13. Morio.
14. Wheat.

Acreage under the different crops grown in the State.

84. The following table gives the acreage under the different crops grown in the State, for the year under report, as compared with the year preceding. The details given embrace

(1) State Rasti villages under the Survey Settlement.

(2) State Rani villages under the Halbandi or plough-tax system, and

(3) Dumala or alienated villages, Rasti and Rani.

Here it must be explained that the information furnished is fairly accurate and reliable, so far as it affects villages in the first item of this table, and is only approximately so, in respect of villages included in the other two classes.

	Crop	1912-13	1913-14
		Acres G.	Acres G.
1	Cotton	79,410-30	81,717-21
2	Jüvar	41,656- 6	41,921-35
3	Rice	22,994-34	25,401-37
4	Bajri	18,817- 5	15,482-27
5	Kodra	14,071-20	12,601-32
6	Toor (Cajan Pea)	12,771- 2	11,711-30
7	Til (Sesamum)	5,390- 6	4,569-27
8	Castor seeds	4,180-20	5,936- 6
9	Mung } Pulses ...	2,074-23	1,870-10
10	Ooreed } ...	689-38	968-34
11	Gram	1,354-21	1,975- 2
12	Tobacco	2,236-38	4,041-19
13	Banti	2,071-12	1,978-13
14	Morio ...	1,715- 5	1,516-23
15	Wheat	754-27	717- 1
16	Vegetable and other garden produce ...	591-31	772- 3
17	Others	11,446- 1	11,604-12
	Total	2,22,226-39	2,24,787-12
	Deduct land twice cropped	1,944-16	603-11
	Nett area cropped	2,20,282-23	2,24,184- 1

Cotton.

85. Cotton is extensively cultivated in this State, and is one of the most paying crops also. The absence of moisture in October last, was somewhat prejudicial to this crop but luckily the weather conditions in November and December following, were favourable, and in consequence, the yield was satisfactory, The acreage under cotton during the year under report was shortly in excess of that of the year preceding, and considerably less than that of the year 1911-12. The prices realised ranged between 115 to 120 per Bhar of 24 maunds and were lower than those realised in the two years preceding when they were about 140 to 150 per Bhar. In spite, however of the comparatively low prices realised during the year, the cultivators must have sold the whole of the crop for about 46,00,000 Rs. which after deduction of the assessment paid by them, left them a gross income of about 43,00,000 Rs.

(*b*) *Wages of labour and prices of food grains.*

Rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labour.

86. The wages of labour were high as will be seen from the following table. The causes which have affected these rates, are 1st the scarcity of labour and 2nd the high prices prevailing, for food stuffs. These causes will, I am afraid, continue; and there is, therefore, no likelihood of labour in this country, ever becoming as cheap as it was formerly.

Class of labourers.	Nandod Taluka.	Bhalod Taluka.	Jhagadia Taluka.	Valia Taluka.	Gardeshwar Taluka.	Dediapada Taluka.	Remarks.
Agricultural labourer.	0- 3-0*	0- 6-0	0- 4-0	0- 3-0*	0- 4-0	0- 2-0	* In addition to one meal. † These skilled workmen have, in the case of these two talukas, to be brought from outside the Taluka, and have, to be provided with food in addition to the ordinary wage.
Ordinary labourer. ...	0- 8-0	0- 5-0	0- 5-0	0- 5-0 †	0- 5-0 †	0- 4-0 †	
Bricklayer.	1- 0-0	1- 0-0	1- 0-0	1- 4-0 †	1- 0-0 †	1- 4-0 †	
Carpenter	1- 4-0	1- 0-0	1- 0-0	0-12-0	1- 2-0 †	1- 4-0 †	
Blacksmith	1- 0-0	0-10-0	0- 8-0	0-12-0	0-12-0	1- 0-0	
Tailor	1- 0-0	0-10-0	0-12-0	0- 8-0	0	0	

87. Appendix XVIII gives the prices of food grains &c., specified in Agency letter No. 234 dated the 28th May 1898, which prevailed during the month of March of the year under report, as compared with those in the same month of the year preceding. The following table gives the *average* prices for the whole of the year as compared with the average prices prevailing in each of the preceding twelve years. It will be noticed that the high prices of the preceding year were not only maintained during the year under report, but were exceeded in most cases.

Prices of food grains.

Name of food grain.	Lbs. per rupee during										
	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914
Bajri	42	27 13/16	24	23 5/16	19 3/4	19 3/16	23	20 1/4	19 1/4	17 1/8	18 1/8
Ooreed	25 15/16	27 11/16	23 1/2	21 9/16	19 3/16	18 5/8	20 11/16	22	20 3/4	18 7/16	19
Mung	27 11/16	33 11/16	24 5/8	24 1/8	23 3/8	18 5/8	26 1/8	32 5/8	24 7/8	21 3/16	20 3/4
Til	19 3/16	15 5/16	11 7/16	11 5/8	8 5/8	10 7/16	11 7/16	10 3/16	9 9/16	8	8
Gram	25 1/4	33 15/16	22 5/8	21	18 5/8	16 5/8	18 5/8	22 1/2	23 1/4	15 9/16	21 1/4
Toor (Split) Dal...	19 15/16	20 3/16	16 1/4	16 3/4	15 7/16	13 15/16	16 7/8	20 9/16	20 1/2	16 5/16	15 7/8
Gram —Do— ...	16	19	18 3/4	15 9/16	15 7/16	14	16 1/4	17 3/4	19 1/2	17 5/16	17
Rice 1st sort ...	11	13 3/8	12 1/8	13 3/8	10 3/4	8 7/8	12	11	10 5/8	13 3/16	13 1/2
" 2nd " ...	13 1/16	15 11/16	14 3/8	14 1/16	13 1/4	12 11/16	14	16	13 1/16	13 9/16	15
" 3rd " ...	15	14 9/16	14	14 1/16	13 1/4	14 11/16	15 1/4	16	14 3/16	14 1/4	16 3/16
Mung (Split) Dal.	16 5/16	23 5/16	15 5/8	14 1/4	14 1/4	17	14 1/8	25	17 13/16	12 3/4	16
Mowra flowers ...	82 1/2	104 1/2	72 5/8	40 5/8	40 5/8	38	48 5/16	42 1/8	39	22	28 5/8

(c) *Forests.*

88. A portion of the demarcated blocks of forest, in the Valia Taluka, about 2½ square miles, was disforested during the year under report and the forest area, at the end of 1912-13, and in 1913-14, stood as under:-

Demarcated forest area.

	1912-13	1913-14	
(i) Demarcated blocks of forest proper, situated mostly in the Rani tract.	398.13	395.69	Square miles
(ii) Demarcated Babul plantations, under the management of the Forest Department, in the Rasti tract.	2.25	2.25	"
Total	400.38	397.94	"

89. The total area of the State is 1517½ square miles, and two thirds of this is Rani, or covered with jungle, more or less. A portion of it, however, which is likely to be permanently reserved as forest, has been demarcated; or is being dealt with under the " working plans system " and the rest of it has been kept available for the extension of cultivation, whenever circumstances favour such a course to be adopted.

Undemarcated forest areas.

90. Teak trees are completely reserved, wherever they grow, whether in forests or in fields, and their cutting is very strictly supervised even in undemarcated areas. This cutting is subject to a girth limit and to the condition that all trees must be cut flush with the ground. The same provision is also made for the cutting of the following trees:-

Reservations in the undemarcated forest area.

Kheir. Black-wood. Tanach, and Sandalwood.

91. The system generally in vogue for the working of the State Forests and the realisation of forest revenue is that known as the "Dan system", under which State subjects, and others, are permitted, under certain conditions and reservations, to cut and remove forest produce on payment at certain Nakas established for the purpose, of "Dan" or royalty, at the time of removal. These "Dan" rates, are liable to be altered from time to time, and a "Schedule" is published every year, before the commencemet of the working season, specifying the rates, the "Nakas" at which they are payable; and the privileges conceded to State subjects, and, particularly, to the Bhils and other aboriginal tribes, in respect of the free enjoyment of forest produce. The areas thrown open for teak-cutting for the year are also notified and such other information is given as is likely to prove useful to people working in the forests.

Working of the State Forests. The "Dan" System".

Forest privileges and concessions.

92. Several very important and valuable privileges in connection with the enjoyment of forest produce, have been conceded to the people, subject to such modifications and reservations as may be found expedient. 1st, Cattle belonging to the people of *all* State villages, whether "Rasti" or "Rani", are allowed free-grazing in the State Forests, however removed the villages might be from the forest areas. 2nd, Similarly, people belonging to all these villages are allowed to cut, and remove, throughout the year free of any payment of "Dan" or royalty, to the State, such grass and firewood as they might require, for domestic purposes. 3rd. in addition to these privileges, Bhils and Dhankas belonging to the State Rani villages are permitted to cut and remove grass and firewood in carts as well as, by head loads, for *sale*, for domestic purposes within State limits. 4th. Similar privileges exist also in regard to "minor forest produce", 5th there are specific privileges for the free grant of timber, &c., on a liberal scale, for house building and agricultural purposes.

Income and Expenditure of the Department during the year ending 31st March, 1914.

93. Appendix XXII gives the details of receipts of forest revenue and expenditure. The income for the year exceeded that of the preceding year by about 4,000 rupees; and the expenditure declined by about 3,000 rupees leaving a net improvement of about 7,000 Rs over the figure of the last year.

Results of the working of the complete forest season ending the 30th June 1914, as compared with the foregoing season.

94. The following table gives the results of the working of the forests in the State year, ending the 30th June 1914, as compared with the preceding State year.

95. A brief summary of the results of the working of these two forest seasons is given below :-

Broad results of the complete season's working.

Receipts.			Expenditure.			Nett Profit.	
Items.	For the complete Forest season 1912-13, i. e. the State year ending the 30th June 1913.	For the complete Forest season 1913-14, i. e. the State year ending the 30th June 1914.	Items.	For the complete Forest season 1912-13, i. e. the State year ending the 30th June 1913.	For the complete Forest season 1913-14. i. e. the State year ending the 30th June 1914.	For the complete Forest season 1912-13, i.e. the State year ending the 30th June 1913.	For the complete Forest season 1913-14, i.e. the State year ending the 30th June 1914.
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		
Timber.	72,548- 2- 3	77,304- 1- 3	Supervision.	7,689- 3- 0	7,417- 5-11	Rs 99,342-2-2	Rs 1,04,987-8-1
Firewood.	12,165-15- 3	9,840- 9-10	Protection.	10,974- 0- 6	11,026- 0- 0		
Bamboos.	22,941- 1- 6	23,838-12-10	Working.	11,012- 5- 5	6,832- 2- 9		
Grass. (Grazing fees for cattle brought from outside the State for grazing, and Royalty on grass exported beyond State limits.)	11,702- 4- 5	6,231- 4- 0	Reserves.	384-12- 0	306- 9- 0		
Minor produce.	8,250- 7- 7	12,899- 7- 2	Miscellaneous.				
Miscellaneous receipts.	1,757- 1- 1	353-15- 2	(Refunds,&c.)	22-12- 0	2- 5- 0		
Road metal.	60- 3- 0	103-12- 6					
Total.	1,29,425- 3- 1	1,30,571-14- 9	Total	30,083- 0-11	25,584- 6- 8		

		State year ending 30th June 1913.	State year ending 30th June 1914.
1.	Revenue.	1,29,425	1,30,572
2.	Expenditure.	30.083	25,584
3.	Surplus.	99,342	1,04,988
4.	Proportion of expenditure to revenue.	23.6	19.6

96. The cutting of fire-traces has been receiving considerable attention of late and recently by an arrangement made with the Baroda Durbar and with the District officers of West Khandesh, the cutting of these traces to prevent spread of fires, is shortly to be undertaken on the boundaries of our forests conterminous with Baroda and Raisingpura.

Fire-traces.

97. Rubber plantation was tried experimentally in a small and well selected area at Nandod; but the soil is quite unsuited to its growth, and during the year under report about 250 more trees died leaving now about 238 only standing on this land. The maximum height of these trees has remained the same, but some of them have grown very slightly in girth.

Rubber plantation.

(*d*) *Abkari and Opium.*

98. The following are the main sources of Abkari revenue :-

Sources of Abkari revenue.

1. Country liquor.
2. Toddy.
3. Europe liquors.
4. Duty on Mowra flowers exported.
5. Hemp drugs.

99. The system followed in connection with the manufacture and sale of country liquor is the "Sadar Distillery and Still-head duty system". All liquor required for use within the State is manufactured at the Sadar Distillery at Nandod; from which it is transported, for retail sale, to different shops through conveniently situated Depots. The right to manufacture and sell country liquor is farmed out to a single contractor for the whole State; and the farm now current is for a period of five years ending on the 31st July 1916.

Country liquor. Sadar Distillery and Still-head duty system.

100. The liquor manufactured is of two strengths, viz., 25 Under proof and 60 Under proof, and there are four different rates of "still head duty" and of "selling prices" as shown below, for the four tracts into which the State is divided, for the purpose :-

Strength of liquor manufactured in the State.

Tract.	Rates of duty per Imperial gallon.		Retail selling prices per Imperial gallon.	
	25° U. P.	60° U. P.	25° U. P.	60° U. P.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1. Highest duty Tract	2- 4-0	1- 4-0	3-12-0	2- 4-0
2. Second duty Tract	2- 0-0	1- 0-0	3- 8-0	2- 0-0
3. Third duty Tract	1- 8-0	0-11-0	3- 0-0	1-12-0
4. Lowest duty Tract	0-12-0	0- 6-0	2- 4-0	1- 2-0

Number of country liquor shops and consumption of liquor.

101. The following table gives the number of country liquor shops and the total consumption of country liquor, during the year under report, as compared with the year preceding:-

Year.	Number of shops.	Total consumption of Country liquor in Imperial gallons.	
		25° U. P.	60° U. P.
1912-13	118	61,023	1,71,300
1913-14	123	82,959	2,01,834
Increase	5	21,933	30,534
Decrease	0	0	0

There were 5 more shops opened during the year and the consumption of liquor also increased largely being about 22 thousand gallons of 25 U. P. and about 30 thousand gallons of 60 U. P. in excess of the consumption reported last year.

Incidence of number of liquor shops on area and population.

102. Taking the area of the State at 1517½ square miles, and the population according to the general census of 1911, at 1,61,606, there is one liquor shop, to every 12 square miles of the area; and to every 1314 persons of the population.

Incidence of consumption of liquor per head, of population.

103. In calculating the incidence of the consumption of country liquor per head of population, the total consumption is first converted to one common strength and converting the total quantities of the two descriptions of country liquor (viz. 25 U. P. and 60 U. P.), to London proof (100) the result arrived at, for the year of report, is, 1,42,950 gallons :- viz.,

(1) 25 U.P. gallons $\frac{82,956 \times 100-25}{100} = 62,217$

(2) 60 U.P. gallons $\frac{2,01804 \times 100-60}{100} = 80,733$

1,42,950

The average consumption per head per annum, therefore, was 42 drams in the year under report as against 34 drams of the year preceding. This large increase is due to the drinking habits of the majority of the population of this State, which consists of Bhils and Dhankas who would rather go without their food but not without their drink. Moreover these classes of agricultural labourers earn in these days, higher wages and are able consequently to spend freely on drinks.

Toddy.

104. On the other hand very liberal rules exist with the object of placing toddy, a comparatively harmless drink, within reach of the aboriginal tribes viz. the Bhils and Dhankas, who display almost an unconquerable craving for drink. They are permitted to tap toddy trees, not only on occupied lands, but also on State waste and forest lands, on payment annually of a fee of only four annas per each brab tree tapped. For date trees found only in the Dediapada Taluka and a portion of Valia, this fee is two annas per tree. This fee covers the privilege not only of tapping the tree and using the juice for home consumption, but also of *sale* within the limits of the village. In the Rasti villages of Jhagadia and Valia, this fee is one rupee per tree instead of four annas the rate levied in all the other villages of the State. A slightly different rule, from that observed above, is, however, in force in the town of Nandod. There, too, the fee is four annas per tree per annum and the privilege of tapping extends to *all* trees, but the selling of toddy is confined to fixed shops, which form part of the Abkari contractor's Farm, instead of being left unrestricted within the village limits. The total amount realised on account of tapping toddy trees came to Rs. 4.297 during the year as against Rs. 3,662 in the year preceding; showing an excess of 600 rupees.

Europe liquors.

105. For the sale of Europe liquors, there is only one shop in the town of Nandod for which the Abkari contractor is given a license.

Mowra flowers.

106. The right to levy fee on mowra is also farmed out to the Abkari contractor who pays to the State a lump sum of 2,700 Rs per annum.

Abkari contractor's Farm.

107. The State Abkari contractor's Farm, referred to in para : 99, above, comprises the following items, yielding a total revenue of Rs 2,54,001, as shown below :-

1.	Minimum guaranteed revenue on account of duty on country liquor.	Rs	2,51,001
2.	License fee for the Nandod town Toddy shops.	"	150
3.	Do. Do. Europe liquor shop. ...	"	150
4.	Mowra Export duty Farm.	"	2,700
		Rs	2,54,001

108. The only intoxicating drugs used in the State are Bhang and Ganja; which are consumed principally by Bairagis and other mendicants. All Bhang and Ganja required for consumption within this State, are imported under a special agreement with Government, from a wholesale British warehouse, on the Political Agent issuing the necessary permits. Full duty is paid in the first instance but three-fourths of this is subsequently refunded to the State. The total realizations from this source of Abkari revenue, amounted to Rs 3,355 for the year under report as against Rs 3,455 during the year preceding.

Intoxicating drugs.

(2) *Opium.*

109. Under a special arrangement with Government, opium cultivation is prohibited in the State, and all opium required for consumption is imported from the Broach Opium Depot upto a certain limit fixed by Government, free of duty. The right to retail opium within the State is granted to a farmer who does not guarantee the payment of any minimum revenue to the State, but buys it at a price of 2½ Rs less per lb. than the retail price fixed by the State, and contributes in consideration of this privilege Rs 2,000 per annum towards the cost of the Preventive establishment.

System of management.

110. The following table shows the number of opium shops in the State, the quantities of opium sold and the amount of duty payable to the State.

Number of opium shops, quantity of opium sold and amount of duty payable thereon.

Year	Number of shops.	Quantity of opium sold.	Duty payable to the State on the quantities sold.
		lbs. tolas. grs.	Rs.
1912-13	27	2,063 - 17 - 0	10,317-2-0
1913-14	28	2,002 - 8 - 155½	10,011-1-9

111. Besides a total remission of duty on all opium imported for consumption within its territory, a fixed compensation allowance of Rs 500, per annum, is also received from Government by this State.

Opium compensation allowance.

(3) *Abkari and Opium Establishment.*

112. The State maintains a Distillery establishment of one Inspector and a guard, consisting of one head constable and seven constables, and an Abkari and Opium Preventive Establishment of six Inspectors and twelve constables.

Distillery and Preventive Establisement.

(*e*) *Public Works Department.*

113. Appendix XIX gives details of Public Works Department Expenditure during the year under report. It was 1,64,384, as against 1,12,414 in the year preceding. The principal items of expenditure were as follows :-

Public Works expenditure of the year.

1.	School houses, &c	81,424.
2.	Roads	21,165
3.	Water supply	47,805.

114. The Rajpipla State Railway, a narrow gauge Line, about 38 miles in length, connects Nandod with the Ankleswar Station on the Main Line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The total capital expenditure on the line now stands at more than fourteen lakhs of rupees.

The Rajpipla State Railway.

115. This Line is managed, on behalf of the State, by the B. B. & C.-I. Railway Company, by whom half-yearly accounts of Income and Expenditure are furnished to me.

Management of the Line.

116. The gross income for the year under report was 1,49,957 as against 1,27,047 of the last year. Whilst the total expenditure was 1,15,928 as against 96,431 Rs. The figures for the year under report embrace a period of 15 months viz. from 1st July 1912 to 30th September 1913. A comparison of these with the figures for the preceding year would therefore be misleading. Deducting, however, from the totals, three months' revenue and expenditure, we find that there was a reduction of about 9,000 Rs in the income and an increase of about 21,000 in the expenditure, as against the figures for the year 1912–13.

Income and expenditure.

(*f*) *Trade and Manufactures.*

117. There is no tax on trade in this State except octroi duty levied by the Municipality of Nandod on goods imported into the town and the duty on Mowra flowers of Rs 2 per 16 maunds levied when they are exported outside the limits of the State.

Complete freedom of trade from taxation.

118. The chief items of export from the State are :-

Items of exports.

1. Cotton.
2. Timbe , bamboos and other forest produce.
3. Castor, tils and Doli oil seeds.
4. Mowra flowers.
5. Tobacco.
6. Bajri, Jowar and other food grains.
7. Akik stones.

119. There i no trade here in manufactured articles except in bamboo mats, baskets, and grinding stones; which are exported in quantities to Surat and other neighbouring districts. Akik stones are also found in Ratanpur and are exported to Cambay for manufacture of various articles.

Manufactures &c., and the export of manufactured articles.

120. There are five ginning factories in the State, viz., 1 at Rajpardi, 1 at Umalla, 1 at Pratapnagar, and 2 at Nandod.

Ginning factories.

121. The principal items of import are (1) Piece goods and other articles of European manufacture, (2) Iron and other metals and manufactured metal articles, (3) Ghi, sugar, molasses, and spices, and (4) wheat and the finer varieties of rice.

Imports.

(*g*) *Agricultural Stock.*

122. Details in regard to Agricultural stock, for the year under report, are given in Appendix XX, and in the following table a comparison is made of these with similar details for the year preceding.

Agricultural stock.

Year.	Cattle and horses.													Ploughs.		Carts.	
	Bullocks.		Cows.		Buffaloes.				Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.
					Males.		Females.										
	Working.	Calves.	Full grown.	Heifers.	Working.	Calves.	Full grown.	Heifers.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1912-13	39,409	11,119	28,791	18,247	417	1,368	13,813	6,884	613	667	180	502	37,747	19,0[illegible]6	2	1,079	6,[illegible]52
1913-14	41,194	10,679	29,685	20,295	346	1,203	14,286	7,519	646	652	195	499	34,748	20,421	2	1,112	6,917
Increase	1,785	0	894	2,048	0	0	473	635	33	0	15	0	0	1,395	0	33	65
Decrease	0	440	0	0	71	165	0	0	0	15	0	3	2,999	0	0	0	0

It will be seen from the figures quoted above that except in sheep and goats the fluctuation in numbers is inappreciable. The decrease in the number of sheep and goats is due probably to the higher prices realised for meat in the Bombay market, where the animals were exported.

(*k*) *Vital Statistics.*

123. The population of the State, according to the General Decennial Census taken in 1911, is 1,61,606. It was according to the Annual Local Census, 1,56,544, for the year under report, as against 1,52,878 for the year preceding. It is somewhat satisfactory that the population as shown by the census, taken from year to year, is steadily increasing and in the year under report showed an excess of 4,000 over the figures for the year preceding and of 7,000 over those of the year 1911-12. In Appendix XXIV which gives vital statistics for the year under report as compared with the year preceding, the population, and proportion of births and deaths of each Taluka, are given, both according to the annual local census, as well as according to the general Decennial census.

Population according to the General Census and the Annual Local Census.

Population of the State.			Births during.		Deaths during.		Proportion of Births *per Mille* of population.				Proportion of deaths *per Mille* of population.			
According to the General Census of 1911.	According to the Annual Local Census		1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	According to the General Census of 1911		According to the Annual Local Census of		According to the General Census of 1911		According to the Annual Local Census of	
	For 1912-1913.	For 1913-1914.					for 1912-1913.	for 1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	for 1912-1913.	for 1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
1,61,606	1,52,878	1,56,544	3,463	3,661	2,620	2,786	21.43	22.65	22.65	23.38	16.21	17.24	17.14	17.79

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Receipts and disbursements during the year under report and during the year preceding.

124. Appendix XXII gives details of the actual Receipts and Disbursements of the State Treasury, during the twelve months ending the 31st March 1914, as compared with the preceding twelve months; and the following abstract shows general results under the following heads:–

1. Opening Balance.
2. Amounts received into the Treasury under the several "Revenue Heads".
3. Amounts credited under the so called "Debt Heads", i. e. *not as revenue realised,* but, as amounts received, as deposits, recoveries of advances, Banking transactions &c., of the State.
4. Amounts disbursed as actual State expenditure, and debited, under the several expenditure heads of accounts.
5. Amounts disbursed not as actual State expenditure but as temporary advances such as Tagavi &c. and amounts disbursed in refund of deposits, or as remittances to Banks.

Items.	For the twelve months ending the 31st March 1913.	For the twelve months ending the 31st March 1914.
	Rs	Rs
(*A*) Opening Balance	3,44,778	5,87,451
(*B*) Total of Receipts under the "Revenue Heads" 1 to 20 of Appendix XXII, i. e. *Revenue* received.	12,10,643	14,88,285
(*C*) Receipts under the "Debt-heads" i. e. Deposit receipts, recovery of Advances previously made by the State, and the like.	10,34,866	10,09,514
(*D*) Total Receipts.	22,45,509	24,97,799
(*E*) Total with Opening Balance.	25,90,287	30,85,250
(*F*) *Expenditure* under the "Account heads" 1 @ 27 of Appendix XXII.	9,61,555	10,11,985
(*G*) Disbursements under the "Debt-heads" i. e. Advances made, repayment of Deposits, &c.	10,41,281	13,93,647
(*H*) Total Disbursements.	20,02,836	24,05,632
(*I*) Closing Balance	5,87,451	6,79,618
(*J*) Total, with Closing Balance	25,90,287	30,85,250

125. It will be noticed that in (B) there is an increase of about two lakhs twenty thousand rupees. This was mainly due to the revision of survey settlements and partly to the recovery of the instalments of land revenue which had to be postponed last year on account of the lateness of the season. There was an increase of about 24 thousand Rs also in the receipts from Abkari and Opium, Rs 8,000 out of these were received form Government for refund of the excess price recovered on opium issued to the State last year and Rs. 2,000 from the opium contractor as the margin price, Rs. 14,000 were paid by the Abkari contractor in advance of the instalments due; and do not represent any actual increase of revenue. The other items mentioned in (B) are not such as to call for any particular remarks. The nett increase of about 50,000 rupees in the State expenditure (F) is due to an increase in the cost of the Military Department and the Public Works Department; and also a small increase in my personal allowance.

Fluctuations explained.

126. A sum of Rs. 4,26,618 was added to the Reserve in the year under report making it 11,16,700 rupees, in all.

State Reserve.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

127. There is a Civil Hospital at Nandod and a Dispensary at each of the five Taluka head-quarter stations other than Nandod. Accommodation for indoor patients is provided at Nandod, Jhagadia and Valia.

Hospital and Dispensaries in the State.

128. Appendix XXIII gives details of indoor and outdoor patients treated at the above institutions during the year under report; and the following is a comparison of these figures with similar details of the year preceding:-

Hospital Statistics.

No	Name of Institution.	Outdoor Patients.				Indoor Patients (New admissions),	
		Total number (New admissions)		Average daily attendance.			
		1912-1913	1913-14	1912-1913	1913-14	1912-1913	1913-14
1	Nandod Hospital	25,788	29,354	314	350	126	196
2	Jhagadia Dispensary	4,823	5,089	99	100	5	10
3	Bhalod „	5,998	7,033	101	111	0	0
4	Valia „	4,526	5,300	92	98	9	6
5	Gardeshvar „	1,121	1,000	14	11	0	0
6	Dediapada „	302	395	6	6	0	0
	Total.	42,558	48,171	626	676	140	212

Ordinary sickness.

129. During the year under report cholera prevailed in the Jhagadia, Valia and Dediapada Talukas and also in a few villages of Bhalod but the most prevailing diseases were fever and bowel complaints probably due to the absence of good drinking water in many places.

Free distribution of quinine.

130. Free distribution of quinine is adopted in all the villages of this State; but owing to the prejudices of the people and the ignorance of the less enlightened classes, this sovereign remedy against Malaria is not availed of much, and is not in favour especially with the Bhils.

Vaccination.

131. The State maintains a vaccination Establishment of 4 vaccinators and a like number of peons, who work under the control and supervision of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration District. The numbers of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed during the year under report were, respectively, 6,002 and 178. The following table is a comparative statement of similar figures for the last 5 years:-

Year	Primary vaccinations	Re-vaccinations.
1908- 9	5,125	34
1909-10	5,059	18
1910-11	5,625	27
1911-12	5,818	34
1912-13	5,943	108
Total	27,570	221
Average for the five years	5,514	44
1913-14	6,002	178

Veterinary Hospital.

132. There is a Veterinary Hospital at Nandol in connection with the State Fouz Department where animals belonging to private individuals as well as horses and other animals belonging to the State and to the three mounted corps of sowars are treated free of charge. The number of animals belonging to private individuals treated at the Hospital came to 1,226 as against 1,273 in the year preceding. In addition to working at the Hospital, this Veterinary Officer also advises Taluka officers outside Nandod, and furnishes them with medicines for cattle, during sudden outbreaks of cattle diseases; visiting the affected villages if necessary.

Cost of the Medical Department and changes in personnel.

133. There was no change of importance in the Medical Department of the State in the year under report except the employment of a graduate in Medicine to assist the Chief Medical Officer in his duties at Nandod. The total expenditure of this Department during the year under report was Rs. 17,662 as against Rs. 17,318 in the year preceding.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

(a) *Primary Schools.*

Free Primary education to Mahomedans and Rajputs, and to Bhils and all other "backward" classes, as regards boys, and to girls of all classes.

134. Primary education in the State, is entirely free to all girls irrespective of the class to which they belong, and also to boys belonging to Rajput, Mahomedan, Bhil, Dhanka and Koli communities. Special encouragement is also given to all girls and boys of the backward classes, by the award of scholarships and prizes, for regular attendance in schools; whilst four scholarships have been founded in connection with the Nandod Taluka school for Bhil boys to enable them to complete their vernacular education.

Number of primary schools.

135. The number of primary schools in the State during the year under report, was 82, as against 81 last year. Of these, 75 were boys' Gujarati Schools (including one for Dheds at Gowali), One was an Urdu School for Mahomedan boys, and the remaining six were girls' schools.

Education of girls along with boys in certain villages where there are no separate girls' schools.

136. The attendance of girls at Boys' schools is permitted in villages where a separate girls' school does not exist. But when the number of girls, likely to attend school, appears to be large, a separate school is opened for them.

Urdu school and classes.

137. The number of Urdu schools and classes remained unchanged during the year under report.

Number of students and average daily attendance at primary schools.

138. The following table shows the number of students and attendance in the primary schools as compared with the number and attendance for the year preceding.

Class of Primary schools.	1912-13				1913-14			
	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year (i.e. on 31st March 1913).	Average monthly number for the year	Average daily attendance.	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year (i.e. on 31st March 1914).	Average monthly number for the year	Average daily attendance.
Boys' schools (Gujarati and Urdu and also Dheds' evening school).	75	3,695	3,552	2,623	76	3,699	3,598	2,748
Girls attending Boys' schools	0	335	303	214	0	291	304	204
Girls' schools.	6	559	543	376	6	580	568	413
Total Girls.	6	894	846	590	6	871	872	617
Total.	81	4,589	4,398	3,213	82	4,570	4,470	3,365

139. There was no appreciable increase in the average monthly number of pupils in these schools but the average of daily attendance improved numerically, being 152 more than that of last year.

Increase in daily attendance

140. The following table gives a comparative statement of the number of children belonging to the "backward classes" attending the primary schools in 1912–13 and 1913–14 and the proportion they bear to the total numbers on the Registers.

Number of children belonging to the "backward classes" attending primary schools.

Class of schools.	1912-13			1913-14		
	Total number on the Register at the end of the year.	Number belonging to the "backward classes." *	Proportion of col. 3 to col. 2 (Per cent)	Total number on the Register at the end of the year.	Number belonging to the "backward classes." *	Proportion of col. 6 to col. 5 (Per cent)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Boys' Primary schools including Urdu school.	3,695	1,108	29.98	3,699	1,031	27.87
Girls attending Boys' schools.	335	46	5.14	291	43	4.94
Girls' schools.	559			580		
Total girls.	894	46	5.14	871	43	4.94
Total.	4,589	1,154	25.14	4,570	1,074	23.50

* These include only the aboriginal tribes, such as Bhils, Dhankas, &c. &c., and do not include Mahomedans.

141. The results of the Annual Examinations by the Inspector of Primary Schools, are shown below :–

Results of the Annual Examinations of Primary schools.

	1912–13.	1913–14.
Number presented for examination.	3,432	3,495
Number passed under all heads.	2,465	2,525
Percentage of the fully successful students to the number presented.	71.8	72.3

142. The number of boys who successfully passed the Vernacular School Final Examination from the State Primary Schools, at Godhra and Broach, was 5 for the year of report, as against 8 in the year preceding.

Vernacular School Final Examination.

(*b*) *The Sanskrit Pathshala.*

143. The teaching at this institution is divided into two separate branches, each under a separate Shastri, viz.,

The Sanskrit Pathshala Nandod.

(1) Elementary knowledge of the Sanskrit language and literature.

(2) Instruction in those branches of the Shastras, a knowledge of which is required for the daily ritual of a Brahmin's life.

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Number of students on the Register at the end of the year.	57	70
Average monthly number for the year.	53	39
Average daily attendance.	40	34

Mr. Pandya, First Assistant Master of the Nandod High School, held the annual examination of this institution and out of the 56 boys presented, 51 or a proportion of 91 per cent were successful in the year of report, as against 37 in the year preceding.

(c) *Secondary Education.*

The Nandod High School.

144. There is a High School at Nandod, teaching upto the University Matriculation and School Final Examination Standards. The monthly fees vary from four annas, in the lowest, to one rupee, in the highest, standards. Although the fees are very low, yet, free studentships are granted on a liberal scale, in order that the benefits of English education may be within the reach of all those students who could not afford to pay even these low fees. Nine scholarships are attached to this High School, with stipends varying from Rs 2 to Rs 5 per mensem and these are intended mainly for the benefit of students of this State coming to study at Nandod from other places. Besides these, six more scholarships of Rs 4 each are awarded every year to boys of the Patidar class.

145. The requisite details about the school statistics are as follows :-

School Statistics.

	1912-13	1913-14
Number of students on the Register at the end of the year.	328	365
Average monthly number for the year.	289	340
Average daily attendance.	246	280

Increase in the number of students, average monthly and daily attendance during the year.

146. There was an increase of 37 in the number of students at the end of the year under report; and of 51 in the average monthly number. The average daily attendance also increased by 35.

Examination results.

147. 16 boys passed the Matric, 6 the School Final, 10 the first grade and two the second grade drawing examinations during the year under report. These results are satisfactory and show a considerable improvement over the figures given in the last Administration Report.

148. The examination results of the lower standards were also satisfactory; as out of 278 students presented, 125 boys passed under all heads, giving a percentage of 45 passes.

Do. - Do.

149. The hostel attached to the High School had 49 resident students at the end of the year of report, as against 72 at the end of the year preceding, and it continues to be well looked after by the Head Master.

The Nandod High School Hostel.

(d) Physical Education.

150. There is a Gymnasium, under a special gymnastic teacher, for all the Nandod Town schools, and a Cricket club for the High school. Twelve of the principal primary schools outside Nandod have also gymnasia attached to them, under the Head Masters of the respective schools, who are all qualified for the work and receive a special allowance for it.

Gymnasium and Cricket club for the Nandod Town schools and gymnasia attached to schools outside Nandod.

(e) General.

151. The following table gives a summary of the school statistics in regard to both Primary and Secondary Education for the year of report and the year preceding:-

School statistics for both primary and secondary education.

Class of schools.	1912-13				1913-14			
	No of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year.	Average monthly number on the Register for the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year	Average monthly number on the Register for the year.	Average daily attendance.
High School.	1	328	289	246	1	365	340	280
Sanskrit Pathshala.	1	57	53	40	1	70	39	34
Primary Schools								
Boys' Schools.								
No. of boys.	75	3,695	3,552	2,623	76	3,699	3,598	2,748
Girls attending Boys' Schools	0	335	303	214	0	291	304	204
Girls' Schools.	6	559	543	376	6	580	568	413
Total Girls.	6	894	846	590	6	871	872	617
Total Primary Schools.	81	4,589	4,398	3,213	82	4,570	4,470	3,365
Grand Total.	83	4,974	4,740	3,499	84	5,005	4,849	3,679

The increase in the total number of children receiving education was satisfactory and was 5,005 as against 4,974 for the preceding year.

Personnel of the Department.

152. The High School staff consists of five graduates and eight undergraduates. Their salaries vary from Rs 200 to Rs 20 per mensem. The Head Masters of many of the Primary Boys' schools and the Head Mistresses of all the Girls' schools, as also many of the Assistants, are "trained" teachers, and their salaries vary from Rs 60 to Rs 12 per mensem. All members of the teaching staff of the High school and Primary schools, as well as the Inspector of Primary schools and his Office Staff are under a special arrangement, admitted to pensionary rights on the Rewa Kantha Educational Pension Fund to which the State has contributed largely in the past, and continues to do so at a fixed rate on all pensionable salaries.

Vernacular Training College scholarships at Ahmedabad.

153. The State maintains a sufficient number of scholarships, on stipends, varying from Rs 7 to Rs 9, per mensem, at the Ahmedabad Traning Colleges, in order to ensure a constant and adequate supply of trained teachers (male and female) for employment in this State.

Scholarships for Higher University Education and for Medical and Technical education.

154. In addition to these, the following scholarships for higher, technical and medical education, have been established :-

2 Scholarships for boys studying for degrees in Agriculture, Rs 15 each.

3 Scholarships attached to the Medical School at Ahmedabad (Rs 7 for the first year, Rs 8 for the second year, and Rs 10 for the third and fourth year students).

4 Scholarships attached to the "Kalabhavan" (Technical School) at Baroda, or at the Ahmedabad Technical School at the rate of Rs 7 rising to Rs 10.

The two scholarships for boys studying for a degree in Agriculture were continued during the year under report, but one scholarship for the Kalabhavan, was reduced; and this was given instead to a boy studying in the Baroda College. Three scholarships given to boys studying in the Ahmedabad Medical College were continued to them; and a scholarship of 100 £ a year, has been awarded to the son of my brother Kumar Digvijaysinhji for prosecuting his studies in England.

Total Educational expenditure.

155. The total Educational expenditure of the State was Rs 48,208 for the year of report, as against Rs 46,661, in the year preceding.

Particulars regarding Estates under State management during the year.

156. The following table gives the usual particulars in regard to the Estates under State management during the year under report. :-

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of the Thakor.	Age	Opening balance on 1st April 1913	Total receipts during 1913-14	Total disbursements during 1913-14	Closing balance on 31st March 1914	Amount paid in liquidation of debt (included in the disbursements shown in col :7).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Sajva.	Naharsinhji Himatsinhji.	29	1,826-14- 5	1,728- 1- 5	1,352-13- 3	2,202- 2- 7	0
2	Boridra.	Chandrasinhji Narpatsinhji.	14	28,368- 8- 9	6,079- 8-10	8,710- 0- 4	25,738- 1- 3	0
3	Pantalavdi.	Anvarkhan Akbarkhan	13	31,819- 3- 1	9,618-15-10	4,096- 8- 6	37,341-10- 5	0
4	Rampura.	Gemalsinhji Himatsinhji	13	712- 5- 3	1,102-12- 9	530- 8- 0	1,234-10- 0	0
5	Haripura.	Chhatrasinhji Naharsinhji	22	1,587-11- 2	3,127-13- 9	3,460- 2- 8	1,255- 6- 1	1,309-10- 9
				64,314-10- 8	21,657- 4- 7	18,200- 0- 9	67,771-14- 1	1,309-10- 9

There are in all only 5 Estates now under State management and of these Sajva will be shortly released after the introduction of the survey settlement in the village, the preliminaries of which have already been completed. The minor Thakore of Pantalaodi is, I am glad to say, now studying in the Godhra Talukdari School, and is making a satisfactory progress. The Thakore of Haripura is studying in the Nandod High School

and intends to appear this year for the Matric Examination. His estate, however, is still heavily encumbered, and will require very careful management for some time longer.

Post Offices.

157. The State formerly had a Postal Department of its own which was abolished in 1885 by the British Administration, and the work entrusted to the Government Postal Department which has, at present, 14 Post Offices in the State as shown below:-

1. Nandod.	2. Jhagadia.	3. Bhalod.
4. Valia.	5. Gardeshwar.	6. Dediapada.
7. Raj-Pardi.	8. Avidha.	9. Umalla.
10. Partapnagar.	11. Deheli.	12. Vavdi.
13. Lachhras.	14. Sisodra.	

Telegraph Offices.

158. There is also a Government "combined" telegraph office in connection with the Post office at Nandod; and Railway telegraph offices exist at the Nandod, Umalla, Raj-Pardi and Jhagadia stations on the Rajpipla State Railway.

Printing Presses.

159. There are two printing presses in the town of Nandod. One of these is a State Press, where the State fort-nightly Darbar Gazette is printed, and other printing work done, for the State. The other is a private press, and does only job work.

Libraries.

160. There is a public library at Nandod known as the Victoria Jubilee Library. It is maintained by an annual contribution from the State in addition to subscriptions from members. Libraries on a small scale are also maintained, at the villages of Bhalod, Sisodra and Lachhras.

Loss of life from wild or poisonous animals.

161. There were in the year under report many deaths viz., 22 from snake bite. These cases prove fatal because owing to the superstitious beliefs of the people here, those bitten are not at once taken to Hospital for treatment but are first carried to certain temples, where incantations and other ceremonies take place; and much valuable time lost; with the result, that no medicine can afterwards do them any good.

Appendices.

162. Appendices 1 to 25 in the prescribed form are attached.

P. H. D.

CHHATRASINHJI.

Raja of Rajpipla.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Rajpipla State showing changes in personnel during the year 1913-14.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To.	Remarks.
Dhanjisha Edalji Kothavala.	Dewan	1-4-13	22-9-13	Died on 22-9-13 was on leave from 1-9-13 till the date of his death. J. V. Mehta was in charge during this leave period.
Jekishandas Vallabhdas Mehta.	Ag. Dewan	23-9-13	-	
Vithal Genesh Pradhan.	Sir-Nyayadhish	1-4-13	12-4-13	Died on 12-4-13. Was on leave during this period. J. V. Mehta acted for him.
Jekishandas Vallabhdas Mehta		13-4-13	22-9-13	Appointed to act for Dewan.
Ramchandra Vithal Pradhan B.A.,LL.B.	Ag. Sir-Nyayadhish	4-9-13	-	
— Do —	Personal Assistant	1-7-13	3-9-13	Appointed acting Sir-Nyayadhish.
Chunilal Manishanker Anjaria. B.A.	Ag. Personal Assistant.	13-1-14		

J. V MEHTA.

Ag. Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix II.

List of laws in force in the Rajpipla State (1913-14)

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
(*a*) *Acts borrowed from the enactments of the Indian Legislature and applied by the Darbar, to the Rajpipla State, with such modifications as were necessary to meet local requirements, &c.*			
The Indian Penal Code with amendments	Yes.		
The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1898.			
The Indian Evidence Act, Act I of 1872, with amendments.			
The Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV of 1882, with amendments.			
The Indian Contract Act, Act IX of 1872			
The Whipping Act, Act VI of 1864.			
The Cattle Trespass Act, Act I of 1871, with amendments.			
The Indian Opium Act, Act I of 1878.			
The Abkari Act, Bombay Act V of 1878			
Amendment of the above, Bombay Act V of 1901.			
The Jail Act, Bombay Act H of 1874, with amendments.			
The Mamlatdars' Courts Act, Bombay Act III of 1876.			
The Moffusil Municipalities Act, (in part) Bombay Act VI of 1873.			
The Sale of Poisons Act, Bombay Act VIII of 1866.			
The Village Police Act, Bombay Act VIII of 1867.			
The Indian Post offices Act, Act VI of 1898.			

	The Guardian and Wards' Act, Act VIII of 1890.	Yes
	Regulation for the formal recognition of heirs, &c, Bombay Regulation Nº VIII of 1827.	
	Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, Act XV of 1865.	
	Intestate succession amongst Parsis, Act XXI of 1865.	
	The Indian Census Act, Act XVII of 1890.	
	The Indian Census Act, Act X of 1900.	
	The Epidemic Diseases' Act, Act III of 1897.	
	The Indian Census Act, Act XVI of 1910.	
(*b*)	*Acts and Regulations passed by the Darbar.*	
	The Rajpipla Stamp and Court fees Act of 1885	
	Amendments of the above by notification	
	Nº 4 of 21-7-85.	
	Process fee rules of 26-8-85.	
	Nº 13 of 7-9-85.	
	Nº 16 of 12-10-85.	
	Nº 448 of 28-10-85.	
	Nº 3 of 9-7-86.	
	Nº 505 of 23-7-87.	
	Nº 4 of 8-11-88.	
	Nº 13 of 11-4-89.	
	Nº 14 of 20-5-89.	
	Nº 32 of 5-12-90.	
	Nº 397 of 6-8-91.	
	Nº 212 of 7-8-91.	
	Nº 186 of 22-7-93.	
	Nº 2 of 6-3-94.	
	Nº 2 of 11-6-99.	
	Nº 70 of 30-5-4.	
	Nº 27 of 5-9-4.	
	Nº 10 of 31-8-6.	
	The Rajpipla Registration Act of 1885.	
	Amendments of the above by notification	
	No. 14 of 24-9-85.	
	No. 35 of 19-11-87.	
	No. 58 of 15-5-89.	
	No. 1 of 7-12-96.	
	No. 10 of 15-6-1901.	
	No. 4 of 28-8-1901.	

The Rajpipla State Survey law of 1885.		
The Rajpipla Limitation Act of 1886.		
Amendments of the above by notification		
No. 13 of 11-9-86.		
No. 4 of 3-9-98.		
The Rajpipla Pleaders' rules of 1885 as amended by notification		
No. 64 of 2-6-88.		
No. 2 of 10-7-93.		
No. 16 of 12-7-2.		
No. 5 of 16-8-7.		
Rules amending Village Police Act (1885 and 1887).		
Abkari rules modifying the Abkari Act (1887) as amended by notification		
No. 66 of 25-4-13.		Yes.
No. 67 of 8-5-13.		
The Rajpipla Paltan and Risala Rules of 1887, as amended by Circular No. 23of 23-9-87.		
Boiler Inspection rules.		
No. 2 of 27-7-95.		
The Rajpipla Forest Law of 1895.		
Amendment of the above by circular		
No. 26 of 13-11-1907.		
No. 76 of 30-6-13.		Yes.
The Rajpipla District Police Law of 1896		
The Rajpipla Gambling Law of 1899 as amended by notification		
No. 3 of 1-8-99.		
Rules amending the Mamlatdars' courts Act (1900).		
Regulation of 1901 regarding the prevention of Farcy & Glanders diseases.		
The Rajpipla Arms Act of 1902, with schedules and rules.		
Amendment, regulating the levy of fees in certain cases. Notification		
No. 51 of 1-6-1907.		
Regulations of 1903 regulating the import and transport of explosives.		
Lewa Patidar marriage rules of 1904.		
Rules regulating the storage of Kerosine and such other inflammable materials (1904).		
Desertion from the Fouj and the Municipal Departments- Notification		

No. 658 of 6-2-1906.		
Jurisdiction over Native officers and Sepoys of the British Indian Army-Notification No. 2 of 24-7-1907.		
Rajpipla Explosives Act of 1908. 15-8-8.		
Amending Chapters VI & VII of the Indian Penal Code. No. 19 of 21-8-8.		
Amending Sections 4,108, 124A, 153A and 505 of the Indian Penal Code. 21-8-1908.		
Amending Section 28 of the Lewa Patidars' Marriage Rules of 1904. No. 39 of 21-10-1908.		
Rules regarding Tea shops in the town of Nandod. No. 72 of 28-1-9.		
Consolidating and amending the game law of the State. Notification No. 73 of 9-4-10. as amended by Notification No. 52 of 4-3-1913. Notifiication No. 48 of 14-3-14.		Yes.
Notification modifying the Village Police Rules of 1885. No. 10 of 12-8-10.		
Rules for the Supply of water for private use (Nandod Town Water Works). Notification No. 13 of 30-8-10.		
Amending section 17 of the above Rules. Notification No. 105 of 4-6-1912.		
Amending Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act. Notification No. 31 of 26-11-10.		
In concellation of Notification No. 31 of 26-11-10, amending section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act. Notification No. 6 of 31-7-1912.		
(c) *Circular orders and notifications published as having the force of law.*		
Powers of the Survey Superintendent in certain matters, No. 4164 of 26-12-84. No. 137 of 19-5-85.		
Powers of the Municipal officer in certain matters, No. 4063 of 31-12-84.		

Defining the responsibility of village officers, owners of alienated lands and others, for assisting and giving correct information to Survey officers,

No. 22 of 9-9-85.

Protection of State servants from civil suits, No. 2 of 24-7-85.

Impressment of carts,

No. 41 of 8-11-84.
No. 81 of 1-1-85.
No. 472 of 9-11-85.
No. 9 of 28-8-90.
No. 10 of 2-9-90.
No. 38 of 8-1-92.

Disallowing suits on foreign judgments other than those passed by a British court,

No. 6 of 17-8-85.

Removal of carcasses of dead animals,

No. 43 of 19-10-86.

Providing special procedure for the disposal by Panch of matrimonial disputes amongst Bhils and similar classes,

No. 1315 of 6-3-86.

Allowing two appeals in every criminal case,

No. 10 of 3-9-86.

Removal and pruning of hedges,

No. 14 of 11-9-86.

Registration of Births and Deaths,

No. 44 of 20-10-86.

Rules for the recovery of land revenue from Bhil villages (1886).

Making the affixing of obscene notifications, &c, penal,

No. 38 of 24-1-87.

Regulating the procedure of civil courts in cases relating to disputes about house-sites,

No. 93 of 4-4-89.
No. 3770 of 9-9-87.

Non-delivery of State records, &c, by Talatis and others,

No. 94 of 14-4-89.

Prohibiting the burial of dead bodies within certain limits,

No. 17 of 22-5-89.

Prisoners' testimony,No. 60 of 20-6-87
Regulating the levy of duty upon export of Mowra flowers,
No. 6 of 17-7-87.
Prohibiting the storage of grass and other inflammable materials within certain limits,
No. 31 of 4-10-87.
Recovery of superior holders' dues,
No. 38 of 20-10-87.
No. 3757 of 1-11-90.
No. 19 of 28-9-92.
Possession of cornelian stones-
No. 1841 of 10-11-87.
Destruction of unclaimed documents in a registration office, No. 35 of 19-11-87
Treasure Trove- No. 60 of 23-5-88.
Powers of servants of the Octroi Farmer
No. 27 of 9-10-88.
Notifying the introduction of survey settlement into the Nandod, Bhalod, Jhagadia, Valia and Gardeshwar Talukas, and guaranteeing occupancy rights, and conceding rights to trees, &c, &c,
No. 1118 of 13-8-88,
No. 627 of 17-6-89.
No. 1726 of 6-10-90.
No. 1444 of 3-8-92.
No. 1262 of 7-6-94.
Drift wood- No. 52 of 11-11-89.
Rules regulating the procedure for the occupation of State waste land,
No. 45 of 27-2-90.
Abolishing certain taxes and cesses,
No. 119 of 27-6-90.
No. 36 of 25-12-91.
Abolition of the Babashahi currency in State transactions and from State accounts, No. 57 of 14-6-92.
Export of sand & stones,
No. 39 of 10-1-93.
No. 6 of 1-8-94.
Confirming and continuing the barring of civil courts in suits against the State,
No. 93 of 4-4-87.

Boundary marks, No. 58 of 14-4-93.
Rules for the tapping of toddy trees,
Nos. 17 & 18 of 10-11-93.
Power of Thandars and certain other officers to issue summonses,
No. 40 of 5-12-93.
No. 38 of 29-11-4.
Powers of the Survey Superintendent and of Taluka officers in certain survey matter
No. 98 of 19-6-94.
No. 2 of 10-7-94.
No. 3 of 10-7-94.
Directing the service of sale proclamations on the Talati of the village in which the lands to be sold are situated,
No. 1 of 28-4-96.
Property in 'Khali' lands,
No. 30 of 15-6-96.
Rules for the recovery of land revenue,
No. 9 of 23-9-96.
No. 8 of 28-7-98.
Cession of jurisdiction over lands traversed by the Rajpipla State Railway,
No. 16 of 23-6-97.
No. 97 of 4-5-99.
Defining the constitution of the several Departments of the State and the powers of the officers presiding over them,
No. 55 of 21-5-97.
Retail purchase of cotton by shop-keepers,
No. 7 of 22-2-98.
No. 8 of 10-3-98.
No. 16 of 16-8-2.
No. 10 of 28-8-3.
No. 66 of 22-5-11.
Defining the additional powers which the Dewan is to exercise in the absence of His Highness from the State,
No. 4 of 11-7-98.
Empowering Thandars and Chief Constables and Police Patels to take action in certain cases of emergency where breach of peace is apprehended,
No. 1 of 7-8-98.
Rules for the execution of decrees of British courts, No. 2 of 9-8-98.

Rules regulating the production of State records as evidence in courts of law, No. 10 of 9-3-99.

Responsibility for giving information as to births, No. 88 of 6-4-99.

Rules regulating procedure in pauper suit. No. 14 of 14-6-99.

Investing the Municipal officer with District Magistrate's powers in regard to cattle pounds in the Nandod Town, No. 6 of 27-7-99.

Declaring the abolition of Babashai currency in private transactions also, and fixing the rate of conversion for contracts made in that currency, No. 28 of 25-3-1901

Bhang and Ganja Regulation, No. 8 of 31-7-1901.

Publishing revised schedules of octroi duties, No. 25 of 5-11-1903.

Rules regulating the sale of toddy by toddy owners, No. 56 of 29-3-1904.

Investing Dewan with all the residuary powers during His Highness' tour in Europe, No. 59 of 13-4-1904.

Prohibition of alienation of Service and Devasthan lands,
No. 3703 of 3-12-90.
No. 78 of 27-6-1905.
Restricting alienation of restored estates
No. 6 of 15-5-1907.

Transfer of village sites. No. 65 of 1-4-8.

Authorising Taluka Aval Karkuns to perform magisterial duties under certain contigencies. No. 27 of 22-9-1908.

Barring civil suits regarding cash allowances *without* sanction of the Hazur.
No. 47 of 11-11-1908.

Prohibiting the removal of earth from the approaches of Rajghat and Distillery Road, &c. No. 71 of 11-1-1909.

Prevention of cruelty to animals.
No. 12 of 18-8-1909.

Sanction to prosecute Durbar servants.
No. 69 of 24-5-11.

Rules regualting shops for the sale of aerated waters in the town of Nandod.
N. 74 of 30-5-11.

Prevention of burning fires in State Forests. N. 20 of 11-9-11.			
Rules regulating shops for the sale of ice in the town of Nandod. No. 72 of 21-2-12.			
Rules prohibiting the appropriation of agricultural lands to nonagricultural purposes without permission. Notification No. 99 of 17-5-1912.			
Altering the limit of Bhang and Ganja to be kept by travellers on journey as fixed by para: 5 of Notification No. 9 of 31-7-1901. Notification No. 27 of 7-12-12.			
Prohibiting the removal of earth, Kanker &c from the approaches & beds of the Bhund kotar behind the Bungalows which are being constructed for the younger Kumars No. 64 d/ 23-4-13.		Yes.	
Prohibiting the importation, manufacture and possession, without a license, of fireworks made of explosive substances No. 24 of 11-11-13.		Yes.	
(d) *The Hindu and Mahomedan laws, and the Law of Torts.*			

J. V. MEHTA.
Ag: Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Rajpipla State, 1913-14.

Arm of service	Number of fighting officers and men.								Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	Strength at the end of last year.	Vacancies which had remained unfilled at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties			Vacancies at the end of this year.	Strength at the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
				Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.					European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	2A	3	4	5	6	6A	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	20	5	3	0	0	1	3	20	0	0	0	0	2	*18	5,540-15- 0	* Besides these there are 27 "Bindressi" Sowars for orderly duty, &c, the total cost of whose pay, &c, is Rs7,589-4-11.
Sappers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	‡13	0	0	0	0	0	‡ Of these, two are serviceable and eleven unserviceable. There are no special gunners employed, the "Paltan" men ("Infantry") doing the work of firing salutes, &c, when required.
Infantry	101	1	14	0	0	15	2	101	0	0	0	0	15	86	8,740- 3-11	
Total.	121	6	17	0	0	16	5	§121	0	13	0	0	17	104	14,281-2-11	

§ Members of these corps assist the Regular Executive Police Force of the State, and perform many of the duties discharged elsewhere by the Police. To that extent, therefore, they may be regarded as an auxiliary Police Force. (Vide Appendix IV).

J. V. MEHTA.
Ag: Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police in the Rajpipla State for the year 1913-14.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajpipla State proper											
Superintendent of Police...	1	175+50 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	This statement embraces members of the Executive District Police Force only, and has no reference to Village Police nor to the "Military Force," dealt with in Appendix III, the members of which assist the regular Police and perform duties which, in other places, are performed by the regular Police, thus serving, to a great extent, as an auxiliary Police force.
Police Inspector ...	1	75+20 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	2	50+10 P.T.A		0	2	0	0	0	2	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	2	40+10 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	1	35+10 P.T.A		0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	1	30+10 P.T.A		0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Jamadar ..	1	20+5 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	

Jamadar	...	1	15+5 P.T.A +2P.A	38,771-11-8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Jamadar.	...	1	15+5 P.T.A. +1P.A		0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Jamadars.	...	3	15+5 P.T.A.		0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Havildars	...	9	12		0	2	0	0	0	9	0	
Naiks	...	25	10		2	3	0	0	0	24	0	Increase in the number of Naiks was required and three first class constables were raised to Naiks.
First class constables	...	48	9		0	22	0	5	0	43	0	
Second class constables	...	115	8		12	27	1	9	0	70	0	The pay of the lowest or the third grade of constables was raised from Rs 7 to Rs 8 per mensem. The force was again strengthened by ten additional men.
Daffedar (Mounted Head constable)	...	1	28		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Sowars (First Class mounted Constables)		2	26		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	Pay of all grades of mounted constables was raised during the year under report.
Do- (Second Do-)		13	25		0	0	0	0	0	13	0	
Total for Rajpipla State proper		227		38,771-11-8	14	59	1	14	0	176	0	
Sagbara												
Police Sub-Inspector.	...	1	25		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Jamadar	...	1	20		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Havildar	...	1	15		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	New appointment created during the year.

Naik ...	1	9	1,779-15-3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	The pay of the last grade of constables was raised from Rs 5 to Rs 6.
Constables ...	19	6		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Constables ...		7									
Sowars ...	2	8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Sagbara	25		1,779-15-3	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	
Vadi											
Police Sub-Inspector. ...	0	0	479-15-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is no separate appointment of a Sub-Inspector but the Kamdar of the Vasava performs the duties of that appointment.
Havildar ...	1	12		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Second class Constables....	4	8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Vadi	5		479-15-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grand Total	257		41,031-10-7	14	59	1	14	0	182	0	

J. V. MEHTA.
Ag: Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1913-14.

State.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions on no. arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rajpipla.	285	270 A	325	392 B	322	390 C	160	210	114	151	49.23	53.57	49.69	53.85	A. Out of 270 cases, 10 were struck off as "no crime" and 11 were found to be non-cognizable, leaving 249 "true cases". B. 392 persons were arrested in connection with offences committed in this State. C. of the 392 accused persons shown under B, the bonds of 2 were cancelled by the Magistrate and 390 were sent up for trial, with the following results, viz.– 210 accused were convicted. 151 were acquitted or discharged. 29 remained pending trial at the end of the year, making up the total of 390 as shown in C above.

J. V. MEHTA.
Ag: Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1913-14.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajpipla	5,699-11-0	6,145-8-3	2,700-14-4	1,414- 9-4	47.38	23.01	

J, V. MEHTA.
Ag: Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1913-14.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons implicated.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.								Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died or escaped during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Cases awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.									Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Offences against the Public Tranquillity, Chapter VIII, Sections 143 to 160.	1	5	6	1	6	35	18	0	12	0	0	6	0	18	17	0	0	4	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2 Offences by or relating to Public servants, Chapter IX, Sections 161 to 170.	1	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3 Contempts of the Lawful authority of Public servants, Chapter X, Sections 172 to 190.	3	10	13	6	12	11	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	

4 False evidence and offences against Public Justice, Chapter XI, Sections 191 to 229.	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps, Chapter XII, Sections 231 to 263.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII, Sections 264 to 267.	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Offences affecting the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, Sections 269 to 294A.	1	5	6	0	6	12	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV Sections 295 to 298.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.																															
(*a*) Offences affecting life, Sections 302 to 311.	4	8	12	6	11	14	5	0	4	0	0	1	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0
(*b*) Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, the exposure of infants, and the concealment of births, Sections 312 to 318.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*c*) Hurt, Sections 323 to 338.	9	191	200	177	192	321	41	0	15	0	4	22	0	41	266	0	0	3	1	0	2	5	6	2	0	0	0	0	8	14	1

(*d*) Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, Sections 341 to 348.	2	6	8	7	7	19	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
(*e*) Criminal force and assault, Sections 352 to 358	0	8	8	10	8	15	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(*f*) Kidnapping, abduction, slavery, and forced labour, Sections 363 to 374.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(*g*) Rape, Section 376.	1	4	5	3	5	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
(*h*) Unnatural offences Section 377.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10 Offences against property, Chapter XVII, Sections 379 to 462.																															
(*a*) Theft, Sections 379 to 382.	8	67	75	87	74	120	74	2	36	3	12	21	0	74	44	0	0	35	8	1	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2 persons	
(*b*) Extortion, Sections 384 to 389.	0	1	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(*c*) Robbery and Dacoity, Sections 392 to 402	0	3	3	1	3	9	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(*d*) Criminal misappropriation of property, Sections 403 to 405.	3	6	9	9	6	29	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1 person 4 more persons	
(*e*) Criminal breach of trust, Sections 406 to 409.	1	4	5	1	4	11	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		

| | | |

Offences under Special Laws																															
1 Gambling Act	0	2	2	3	1	11	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2 - 5 - 1 persons.	5 persons
2 Opium Act	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3 Arms Act	0	3	3	5	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4 Cattle Trespass Act	0	15	15	14	14	23	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
5 Abkari Act	1	56	57	33	56	73	64	0	1	0	26	37	0	64	8	0	0	21	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
6 Municipal Act	4	16	20	8	11	16	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9		
7 Forest Act	1	7	8	7	7	13	4	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
8 District Police Law	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9 Import, Transport and Sale of Explosives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10 The sale of Poisons Act.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
11 Rules for the supply of water in Nandod town.	0	4	4	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12 Stamp Act.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
13 Cows Protection Act	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
14 Treasure Trove Act.	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total Special Laws	6	108	114	74	101	148	93	0	1	1	28	63	0	93	41	0	1	24	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	88 - 13 persons.	
Total Penal Code and Special Laws.	115	968	1083	903	1004	1710	299	2	86	5	54	152	0	299	*1322	0	1	80	15	15	10	10	10	3	0	2	2	0	79		

*By far the largest proportion of the total number (1322) of persons acquitted or discharged as shown in col. 16, were concerned with non-cognizable and compoundable cases, e.g., "Insult" &c. (602 persons), simple hurt (266 persons), mischief (127 persons), and the like:- cases in which the accused have to be acquitted or discharged whenever the complainant withdraws his complaint or the parties compound the case, as they are legally competent to do, as also whenever, in such cases, the complainant makes default in appearance.

J. V. MEHTA.
Ag: Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1913-14.

Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1913-14					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sir Nyayadhish's Court	17	16	11	18	0	0	0	1	36	30	1	9	20	0	0	0	
Nandod Town First Class Magistrate's Court	351	330	*36	118	20	423	0	5	619	602	128	363	90	0	0	21	
Nandod Taluka Second Class Magistrate's Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bhalod Second Class Magistrate's Court.	239	235	37	57	99	214	0	3	336	410	188	151	45	0	0	26	
Jhagadia First Class Magistrate's Court.	213	257	19	115	128	171	0	1	319	434	104	226	78	0	1	25	
Valia Second Class Magistrate's Court.	73	81	3	47	46	36	0	5	156	137	19	54	49	0	0	15	
Gardeshwar Second Class Magistrate's Court.	50	38	*2	24	15	37	0	1	72	79	22	50	7	0	0	0	
Dediapada Third Class Magistrate's Court.	4	4	0	3	0	4	0	0	4	7	0	5	1	0	0	1	
Sagbara District Magistrate's Court.	10	7	0	8	0	3	0	0	20	11	2	0	9	0	0	0	
Total	957	968	108	390	308	888	0	16	1562	1710	464	858	299	0	1	88	* (1) 35 remaining at this Court at the end of the year & one transferred to this court out of the cases remaining at the end of the year at Gardeshwar. * (2) There were 3 cases remaining at this court at the end of the year, out of which one was transferred as shown in *(1) above.

J. V. MEHTA.

Ag: Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal courts in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1913-14.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Sir Nyayadhish court.	26	0	0	8	6	12	11	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	
Huzur court.	*9	0	0	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	
Total	35	0	0	16	12	12	11	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	* One of these was an appeal against acquittal, involving one person. The decision of the lower appellate court was reversed and that of the original court restored.

J. V. MEHTA.

Ag: Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix X.

Civil Work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of — 1913-14.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer, or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.					Remarks.
											Description			Value										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500.	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1000.	Number of suits above Rs 1000 and under Rs 5000.	Number of suits above Rs 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of. Value. Average duration.	
Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, Rajpipla State.	612	728	921	793	1533	1521	805	932	728	589	Rs 86,239-8-3	162	616	15	590	176	17	10	0	180	353	173	226	Rs 94,824-3-10 Y. M. D. 1 3 24	
Court of the Vasava of Sagbara.	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Rs 142-8-0 Y. M. D. 2 2 18	

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Ag: Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XI.

Civil Work – Results of applications for execution of decrees – 1913-14.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of 1913-14.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, Rajpipla State.	454	543	53,526–5–5	672	578	85,426–4–1	1126	1121	1,38,952–9–6	583	665	68,374–6–4	543	456	70,578–3–2	242	107	107	

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Ag: Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XII.

Civil work — Number and results of appeals in civil suits — 1913-14.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year
Huzur Court, Rajpipla State.	13	8	15	22	28	30	20	14	8	16	Rs 3,180- 5-6	Rs 4,877-15-7	14	11	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	D. M. Y. 0 10. 28. 1	D. M. Y. 0 4 225

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Ag: Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Rajpipla State during 1913-14.

Stations.		Number of Prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail, &c.
			Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nandod Jail	Convicted	1	61	83	139	144	48.86	57.39	57	10,337-10- 3	Days.	The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year.
	Undertrial		7	71	94	78	4.42	4.33	1	133- 6- 9	20.28	
Taluka Lock-ups	Convicted	6	1	112	78	113	3.66	2.54	7	167- 5- 3		There were two deaths among the convicts in the Nandod Jail during the year.
	Undertrial		5	120	134	125	4.07	4.86	7	217- 4- 0	14.19	
Total	Convicted	7	62	195	217	257	52.52	59 93	64	10,504-15- 6		
	Undertrial		12	191	228	203	8.49	9.19	8	350-10- 9	16.53	

J. V. MEHTA,
Ag: Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Rajpipla State-1913-14.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale-deeds		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rajpipla	963	1156	629	708	301	400	22	19	1	6	10	23	945	1136	5,15,858-11-9	6,52,721-11-11	10	9	25	36	

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Ag: Dewan, Rajapipla State.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1913-14.

Description.	Past year.								Present year.								Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented for registration.	Value of property.				Fees realized.			Number of deeds presented for registration.	Value of property.				Fees realized.			
1 Mortgages ...	629	3,28,870	12	9		2,514	14	0	708	4,36,097	1	3		2,882	10	0	
2 Sale-deeds ...	301	1,66,370	5	6		1,130	11	6	400	2,15,589	3	2		1,523	8	6	
3 Wills ...	22	20,159	0	0		66	4	6	19	28,881	0	0		53	12	0	
4 Money bonds ...	1	299	0	0		2	7	6	6	8,012	0	0		11	8	6	
5 Miscellaneous ...	10	4,494	8	0		35	5	0	23	10,119	12	0		286	1	0	
Total	963	5,20,193	10	3		3,749	10	6	1156	6,98,699	0	5		4,757	8	0	
Deduct expenditure	0	0	0	0		439	10	9	0	0	0	0		424	2	3	
Net profit.	0	0	0	0		3,309	15	9	0	0	0	0		4,333	5	9	

J. V. MEHTA.
Ag: Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1913-14.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April.	Receipts.		Total in current year.	Expenditure.		Balance on 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Nandod Municipality.	0	7,579-11-9	9,117-3-8	9,117-3-8	Debited to the Municipality		0	* Includes only conservancy, latrines, street-lighting, watering, and fire-engine charges and cost of establishment. † Repair and maintenance of Roads within the Nandod Municipal limits. * Increase due to the charges on roads which had been washed away by the heavy rain of the year under report. ‡ Nandod Town water works maintenance charges. § Repairs to Municipal latrines, wells, &c. The Municipality at Nandod is managed only as a department of the State and its income and expenditure form part of the general receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury.
					* 8,080- 4- 8	* 11,048- 7-11		
					Debited to "Public Works" though strictly appertaining to the Municipality.			
					† 3,561-12- 1	† 4,998- 9- 6		
					‡ 11,196-12- 1	‡ 10,582-13- 4		
					§ 995-15- 9	§ 549- 4- 0		
					15,754- 7-11	16,130-10-10		
					23,834-12- 7	27,179- 2- 9		

* Substitution of kitson for the ordinary kerosine oil lamps on the main streets of the town is mainly responsible for the increase in expenditure.

J. V. MEHTA.

Ag: Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Rajpipla State.

State.	April 1913.	May 1913.	June 1913.	July 1913.	August 1913.	September 1913.	October 1913.	November 1913.	December 1913.	January 1914.	February 1914.	March 1914.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
	In. cent															
Rajpipla.	0-0	0-55	36-21	10-23	7-91	12-72	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-60	0-0	68-22	50-34	38-24*	*1908-9 32-84
Station- Nandod																1909-10 40-0
																1910-11 44-64
																1911-12 23-39
																1912-13 50-34
																Total 191-21
																Average=38. 24.

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Ag. Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains (as specified in Agency letter No. 284 dated the 28th May 1893) for the year 1913-14.

Articles.	During March (past year). lbs per rupee.	During March (present year). lbs per rupee.	Remarks.
Bajri ...	20	17	
Ooreed ...	20	20	
Mung ...	23	20	
Til (Sesamum) ...	8	8	
Gram ...	23	18	
Toor (Split) " Dál " ...	18	16	
Gram - Do -	18	16	
Rice, 1st sort	13	13	
Rice, 2nd sort ...	14½	14	
Rice, 3rd sort ...	16	16	
Mung (Split) " Dal " ...	14	16	
Mowra flowers. ...	22	40	

J. V. MEHTA.
Ag: Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1913–14.

(from 1–4–13 to 31–3–14).

Description of works.	Expenditure.		
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
A. Buildings.			
1 Schools.	2,028–13– 4	1,762– 8–10	3,791– 6– 2
2 Dharmshalas.	146– 5– 0	696– 7– 5	842–12– 5
3 Dispensaries.	1,469– 1– 0	501– 7– 5	1,970– 8– 5
4 Public offices.	1,229– 2– 7	1,997– 6– 2	3,226– 8– 9
5 Village choras.	465– 8– 3	625– 4– 2	1,090–12– 5
6 Other Darbar buildings.	63,936– 8– 9	6,565– 6– 5	70,501–15· 2
Total A.	69,275– 6–11	12,148– 8– 5	81,423–15– 4
B. Roads, &c.			
1 Roads.	1,454–1–8	17,392–14–8	18,847–0–4
2 Boats	1,909–0–0	409– 5–6	2,318–5–6
Total B.	3,363–1–8	17,802–4–2	21,165–5–10
C. Other works of Public Utility & Improvement.			
1 Wells.	3,110–15– 2	0	3,110–15– 2
2 Tanks (including Ghats).	18– 0– 8	0	18– 0– 8
3 Naudod Water Works.			
(1) Expenditure on masonry works (original or repairs).	253–15– 7	0	253–15– 7
(2) Expenditure on account of purchase of new engines, &c or repairs of old ones.	971–12–10	0	971–12–10

(3) Expenditure on account of working.	10,582-13-4	0	10,582-13-4
Total 3 Nandod Water works	11,808- 9-9	0	11,808- 9-9
4 Groyne.	57-11-10	0	57-11-10
5 Other miscellaneous works and improvements	32,809- 5-6	0	32,809- 5-6
Total C.	47,804-10-11	0	47,804-10-11
D. Miscellaneous Items.			
1 Tools and plant.	193-9-4	0	193-9-4
2 Stock.	17-8-0	0	17-8-0
3 Miscellaneous.	0	35-14-4	35-14-4
Total D.	211-1-4	35-14-4	246-15-8
Total A, B, C, D.	1,20,654-4-10	29,986-10-11	1,50,640-15-9
E Establishment charges.	13,743-1-11	0	13,743-1-11
Total A to E.	1,34,397-6-9	29,986-10-11	1,64,384-1-8
F. Railway charges, as adjusted in the State Treasury accounts during the year.			
Capital charges.	12,222-0-0	0	12,222-0-0
Working charges.	1,03,705-12-9	0	1,03,705-12-9
Total F.	1,15,927-12-9	0	1,15,927-12-9
Grand Total.	2,50,325-3-6	29,986-10-11	2,80,311-14-5

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Ag: Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1913-14.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.													Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks		Cows.		Buffaloes.				Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
		Working.	Calves.	Full grown	Heifers	Males.		Females											
						Working	Calves.	Full grown	Heifers										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Nandod Taluka	1913-14	8,860	2,704	4,780	3,167	93	286	3,441	1,135	210	161	40	268	11,571	4,449	0	358	1,447	
Bhalod „		8,122	738	3,259	1,804	31	193	3,075	1,694	114	187	48	160	5,920	4,010	0	288	984	
Jhagadia „		6,907	1,628	4,899	3,397	50	183	2,590	1,417	78	122	39	71	5,600	3,518	2	173	1,452	
Valia „		8,660	2,775	8,137	5,686	41	340	2,634	1,258	117	127	50	0	5,522	4,137	0	212	1,746	
Vadi „		544	112	705	134	28	33	152	42	7	7	4	0	549	179	0	12	164	
Gardeshwar „		4,412	974	3,327	2,998	52	109	1,517	1,592	50	22	5	0	2,151	2,296	0	33	233	
Dediapada „		2,924	1,261	3,675	2,659	24	53	723	357	19	17	4	0	2,925	1,462	0	9	630	
Sagbara „		765	487	9,03	450	27	6	154	24	51	9	5	0	510	370	0	27	261	
Total.		41,194	10,679	29,685	20,295	346	1,203	14,286	7,519	646	652	195	499	34,748	20,421	2	1112	6,917	

J. V. MEHTA.
Ag: Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Rajpipla State, 1913-14.

Name of State.	Abkari revenue.					Opium.		Bhang & Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks
	Country Spirit.		Europe liquor.	Export duty on mowra.	Miscellaneous.									
	Number of shops.	Revenue.				Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Rajpipla.	123	2,58,001-0-0	150	2,700	398-6-0	28	+ 22,683-14-5	27	3,355-0-0	4	*4447-4-0	182	2,91,735-8-5	+ Increase is due to the refund of difference between depot rate and the cost price of opium. * Includes ~~Rs~~ 150 on account of License fee for the Nandod Toddy shops. The Balance is composed of toddy tree tapping fees.

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Ag: Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXII.

RAJPIPLA STATE.

For the year ending the 31st March 1914 as compared with the year ending the 31st March 1913.

No.	Items.	1912–13	1913–14
	Opening Balance.	3,44,777–14–3	5,87,450–15– 6
	Receipts.		
1	Land Revenue.	5,72,470– 2– 0	7,95,395– 3– 1
2	Forest.	1,27,542– 0– 8	1,31,388– 7– 6
3	Abkari, Opium, &c.	2,67,639–10– 4	2,91,735– 8– 5
4	Stamps.	25,636–12– 0	30,349– 2– 0
5	Registration.	4,014– 8– 0	4,768–13– 0
6	Law and justice.	6,556– 3– 0	7,304– 3– 7
7	Jail.	3,058– 6–11	4,082– 9– 1
8	Police.	112– 6– 8	177–13– 7
9	Education.	3,625– 6– 0	3,865– 8–11
10	Medical.	35–10– 8	3–12– 0
11	Fouj (Military).	1,783–10–11	1,885– 2– 0
12	Public Works.	14,785– 1– 3	20,240–11– 9
13	Railway.	1,41,626– 3– 9	1,49,596– 9– 0
14	Municipal.	7,579–11– 9	9,117– 3– 8
15	Gardens.	17– 2– 3	129– 1– 7
16	Press.	158– 3– 2	243– 9– 6
17	Record.	0	0
18	Others (Huzur and Khangi).	4– 4– 0	0
19	Guaranteed rights.	13,593– 6– 6	13,593– 6– 6
20	Miscellaneous.	20,404– 0– 3	24,408– 1– 4
	Total Revenue.	12,10,642–14– 1	14,88,284–14– 6

	Debt heads.		
22	Reserve Fund.	0	0
23/1	Tagávi.	29,829- 4- 1	54,695- 4- 7
23/2	Advances recovered other than Tagávi	2,78,976-10-10	3,00,584- 3- 1
24	Deposits.	1,40,970- 5- 8	1,15,331- 8-10
25	Accounts with Banks.	5,85,089-10-10	5,38,903- 7- 9
	Total Debt heads	10,34,865-15- 5	10,09,514- 8- 3
	Total Receip ts.	22,45,508-13- 6	24,97,799- 6- 9
	Total with Opening Balanc.	25,90,286-11- 9	30,85,250- 6- 3
	Expenditure.		
1	H H. the Maharaja Saheb and his family.	1,78,665-10- 0	2,22,427- 9- 9
2	Kacheri Department.	81,164-11- 1	39,689-12- 7
2A	Kothar.	1,050-13- 5	980-12- 0
3	Fouj (Military) Department.	32,586- 2- 4	42,741- 1- 3
4	Darbari Paga.	31,284- 6- 1	34,032- 2- 2
5	Huzur office and Account Department.	26,066- 1-11	22,236- 9- 8
6	Revenue Department.	72,256-10- 6	69,576-12- 4
7	Forest "	32,023- 1- 8	28,962- 0- 3
8	Abkari and Opium "	5,773- 6- 7	5,679-13- 0
9	Stamp.	1,209- 3- 2	1,313-14- 0
10	Registration.	439-10- 9	424- 2- 3
11	Judicial Department.	13,291- 8- 2	10,406- 4- 4
12	Jail "	8,212-13- 3	10,425- 7- 3
13	Police "	38,076- 1- 9	38,771-11- 8
14	Educational "	46,661- 4- 3	48,208- 2- 3
15	Medical "	17,318- 1- 2	17,661-13- 8
16	Public works. "	1,12,414- 1-10	1,64,384- 1- 8
17	Railway.	96,431- 6- 3	1,15,927-12- 9
18	Municipal Department.	8,080- 4- 8	11,048- 7-11
19	Gardens.	2,525- 0- 5	2,010- 6- 6

20	Press.	3,186- 4- 7	3,020-12- 8
21	Record Department.	1,102- 2- 6	1,138-12- 3
22	Tribute.	47,770- 9- 2	72,770-15- 4
23	Guaranteed Rights.	18,951- 0- 0	18,769- 6- 5
24	Devasthan Dharmada.	6,801-14- 5	6,995- 0- 7
25	Pensions.	2,675- 0-10	4,741-14- 3
26	Miscellaneous.	75,489- 9- 6	17,470-13- 6
27	Refund.	47-13- 5	168- 3- 7
	Total Expenditure.	9,61,554-13- 8	10,11,984-11-10
	Debt heads		
28	Reserve Fund.	4,29,906- 3- 7	4,26,618- 3- 3
29/1	Tagávi Advances.	56,685- 0- 0	30,065- 0- 0
29/2	Other Advances.	3,06,449- 0- 0	2,83,233- 7- 4
30	Deposits.	1,14,945- 1- 0	1,27,662-15-10
31	Accounts with Banks.	1,33,295-10- 0	5,26,067-10- 8
	Total Debt heads	10,41,280-14- 7	13,93,647- 5- 1
	Total Expenditure	20,02,835-12- 3	24,05,632- 0-11
	Closing Balance	5,87,450-15- 6	6,79,618- 5- 4
	Grand Total	25,90,286-11- 9	30,85,250- 6- 3

J. V. MEHTA.
Ag: Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Rajpipla State during the year 1913-14.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Result of indoor patients.				Expenditure, on account of Hospital and Dispensaries.	Daily average	Remarks.
	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nandod Hospital ...	29,354	196	148	27	10	11	9,081- 7-11	350	
Jhagadia Dispensary ...	5,089	10	10	0	0	0	2,190-13- 9	100	
Bhalod „ ...	7,033	0	0	0	0	0	1,742-10- 3	111	
Valia „ ...	5,300	6	3	1	1	1	1,473- 1- 2	98	
Gardeshwar „ ...	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	668- 6- 9	11	
Dediapada „ ...	395	0	0	0	0	0	661- 2- 8	6	
Total	48,171	212	161	28	11	12	15,817-10- 6	676	
Add expenditure on account of special measures adopted in connection with epidemic diseases, free distribution of quinine, cost of vaccinating staff,&c							1,844-3-2		
Total Rs							17,661-13-8		

J. V. MEHTA.
Ag: Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Rajpipla State, for the year 1913-14.

Name (of the Taluka)	Population according to the annual village census.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Nandod	39,810	626	711	85	0	733	766	33	0	16.29	17.86	19.08	19.24	
Bhalod	27,404	600	654	54	0	525	509	0	16	22.11	23.86	19.35	18.57	
Jhagadia	27,388	646	705	59	0	517	562	45	0	23.98	25.74	19.19	20.52	
Valia including	31,153	581	522	0	59	432	469	37	0	19.20	16.75	14.28	15.05	
Vadi	3,193	98	113	15	0	48	58	10	0	31.70	35.39	15 53	18.16	
Gardeshwar	12,895	433	483	50	0	147	205	58	0	34.16	37.46	11.59	15.9	
Dediapada including	10,731	375	365	0	10	163	155	0	8	35.85	34.01	15.58	14.44	
Sagbara.	3,970	104	108	4	0	55	62	7	0	26.56	27.20	14.04	15.62	
Total	1,56,544	3,463	3,661	267	69	2,620	2,786	190	24	22.65	23.38	17.14	17.79	

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Ag: Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Rajpipla State, for the year 1913-14.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Secondary Education (High school, &c).	Primary.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Higher Education.								
1	1	Nandod High school.	328	365	246	280	10,564- 5- 7	0	10,564- 5-7	
		Medical and Technical Schools and Agricultural College Scholarships.	0	0	0	0	2.703-11- 0	0	2,703-11- 0	
		Total.	328	365	246	280	13,268- 0- 7	0	13,268- 0-7	
		Primary Education.								
74	74	Boys' Primary schools.	3,588	3,567	2,550.8	2,726				
1	1	Boys' Urdu school and classes attached to Ver. Primary Schools.	107	104	72.2					
1	1	Sanskrit Pathshala.	57	70	40	34				

0	1	Boys' (Dhed) Evening school	0	23	0	22			
76	77	Total	3,752	3,769	2,663	2,782		33,622-11-2 351- 7-0 33,974- 2-2	33,974- 2-2
6	6	Girls' schools.	559	580	376	413			
		Girls attending classes attached to Boys' schools	335	291	214	204			
		Total Girls.	894	871	590	617			
82	83	Total Primary Schools	4,646	4,640	3,253	3,399	0	33,974- 2-2	33,974- 2-2
•	•	Training College scholarships, Rewa Kantha Educational fund contribution, &c.						965-15-6	965-15-6
82	83	Total Primary Education	4,646	4,640	3,253	3,399	0	34,940- 1-8	34,940- 1-8
83	84	Grand Total.	4,974	5,005	3,499	3,679	13,268- 0-7	34,940- 1-8	48,208- 2-3

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00134946

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on 01 February, 2020